

# THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

ORGANIZATION · EDUCATION · CO-OPERATION

## THE THREE CORNERED PUZZLE

PREMIER ROBLIN IS OPPOSED TO DIRECT LEGISLATION; HE DESCRIBES IT AS "DEGENERATE REPUBLICANISM," AND DECLARES THAT HE WILL NEVER PUT IT ON THE STATUTE BOOKS. PREMIER SCOTT AND PREMIER SIFTON HAVE BOTH DECLARED THEIR FAITH IN DIRECT LEGISLATION AS A MEANS OF GIVING THE PEOPLE A VOICE IN THE MANAGEMENT OF THEIR OWN BUSINESS. PREMIER SIFTON PUT A DIRECT LEGISLATION ACT UPON THE STATUTE BOOKS, BUT IT IS SO FULL OF RESTRICTIONS AND "JOKERS" THAT IT IS ABSOLUTELY OF NO USE WHATEVER. PREMIER SCOTT PUT A DIRECT LEGISLATION BILL THRU THE LEGISLATURE. IT WAS A WEAK BILL OF VERY QUESTIONABLE VALUE. HE THEN PUT IT TO A REFERENDUM, WITH STIPULATIONS ATTACHED WHICH HE, AND EVERY ONE ELSE, KNEW WOULD KILL IT, AS ACTUALLY OCCURRED. WHAT WE SHOULD LIKE TO BE ABLE TO DECIDE IS, WHICH OF THE THREE PREMIERS IS THE BEST FRIEND OF DIRECT LEGISLATION.

FEBRUARY 4, 1914

WINNIPEG

CANADA

**CIRCULATION OVER 34,000 WEEKLY**

BEING LARGER THAN THE SWORN CIRCULATION OF ANY OTHER FARM JOURNAL IN CANADA

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CAPITAL, \$15,000,000 REST, \$13,500,000

BRANCHES THROUGHOUT CANADA, AND IN THE  
UNITED STATES, GREAT BRITAIN AND MEXICOA General Banking Business transacted. Drafts and Money Orders  
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When your financial resources are being closely drawn upon it is very convenient to find that you have set safely aside a sum of money which had been gradually accumulating in small amounts, saved occasionally. A deposit of one dollar will open such an account for you with the Home Bank, and full compound interest will be paid at highest Bank rate on all amounts over one dollar.

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Vice-PresidentC. D. KERR  
Treasurer

## The Wawanesa Mutual Insurance Company

Head Office: - - Wawanesa, Man.

A. F. KEMPTON, Secretary-Manager

Amount of business in force, over ..... \$36,000,000.00

Assets over liabilities, over ..... 642,000.00

Number of farmers insured, Dec. 31, 1912 ..... 23,261

The largest Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance Company in Canada

A. NAISMITH  
PresidentR. M. MATHESON  
Vice-PresidentC. D. KERR  
Treasurer

## The Occidental Trust Company

Head Office :: Wawanesa, Man.

A. F. KEMPTON, Secretary-Manager

CAPITAL - - - \$1,000,000.00

The Company's Charter authorizes it to carry on all branches of  
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Trustee for issue of bonds by corporations and for deposits of bonds  
and documents in escrow.

Receiving funds for investment and guaranteeing interest thereon.

Loaning funds on mortgages or other securities.

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Agent for sale and purchase of real estate.

Agent for management of property.

A. NAISMITH  
PresidentR. M. MATHESON  
Vice-PresidentC. D. KERR  
Treasurer

## The Occidental Fire Insurance Company

Head Office - - Wawanesa, Man.

A. F. KEMPTON, Secretary-Manager

Subscribed Capital ..... \$500,000.00

Security to Policy-Holders ..... \$640,817.29

Full Deposit with Dominion Government. Practically all classes  
of insurance written, including Automobile risks

# The Grain Growers' Guide

GEORGE F. CHIPMAN  
EditorJOHN W. WARD  
Associate Editor

PUBLISHED under the auspices and employed as the Official Organ of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, and the United Farmers of Alberta. Published every Wednesday at Winnipeg, Canada. Authorized by the Postmaster-General, Ottawa, Canada, for transmission as second class mail matter.

The Guide is the only paper in Canada that is absolutely owned and controlled by the organized farmers. It is entirely independent, and not one dollar of political, capitalistic or Special Interest money is invested in it. All opinions expressed in The Guide are with the aim to make Canada a better country and to bring forward the day when "Equal Rights to All and Special Privileges to None" shall prevail.

Subscriptions to any part of the British Empire, \$1.00 per year; two years, \$1.50; three years, \$2.00; five years, \$3.00; ten years, \$5.00, in advance. Foreign subscriptions, \$1.50 per year in advance. Single copies 5 cents. Send money by express, post office or bank money order. We cannot accept responsibility for currency sent loosely in a letter.

We believe, through careful inquiry, that every advertisement in The Guide is signed by trustworthy persons. We will take it as a favor if any of our readers will advise us promptly should they have reason to question the reliability of any person or firm who advertises in The Guide. Change of advertising copy and new matter must reach us seven days in advance of date of publication to ensure insertion. More time must be allowed if proofs are desired.

### General Advertising Rates

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16 cents per line. No discount  
for time or space.

Each Insertion

Eighth Page ..... \$14.40

Quarter Page ..... \$28.80

Half Page ..... \$57.60

Full Page ..... \$115.20

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Eight words average line; fourteen lines to one inch; 720 lines to the full page. Reading matter advertisements are marked "Advertisement." All bills are due and payable monthly. When an advertiser is unknown to us, proper references must accompany the order.

### CLASSIFIED RATE

4 cents per word. No discount for time or space. Classified ads. are payable cash with order.

No free publicity readers of any kind will be given. No display advertising of less than 14 agate lines will be accepted. No advertising for patent medicines, liquor, cigarettes, mining stock, or extravagantly worded real estate offers will be accepted.

The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg

# The Problem Solved

Every subject upon which you should be informed is constantly changing—information that is out of date is worse than none at all.

## A Bound Volume of The Grain Growers' Guide

for 1913, will help you to solve your problems, because it is a book of reference that is new and up to date, containing facts and statistics which are absolutely dependable on all social, economic and political questions. The Guide is kept on file at the House of Commons, Ottawa, and nearly all the Legislative Assemblies and Universities of Canada. A number of the Universities in the northern cities of America also use bound volumes for reference on Canadian problems relating to the farming industry. The 1913 volume is fully indexed and splendidly bound.

Price \$5.00 f.o.b. Winnipeg

A limited number of half-yearly volumes for the years 1911-12 are also available and will be sold at the same figure, viz.: \$5.00 f.o.b. Winnipeg. Send your order in now to save disappointment.

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BOOK DEPT., GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE  
WINNIPEG, MAN.

Please send me a Bound Volume of The Grain Growers' Guide for 1913 for which I enclose.....

NAME.....

POST OFFICE.....

PROV.....

## THIS WASHER MUST PAY FOR ITSELF.

A MAN tried to sell me a horse once. He said it was a fine horse and had nothing the matter with it. I wanted a fine horse, but, I didn't know anything about horses much. And I didn't know the man very well either.

So I told him I wanted to try the horse for a month. He said "All right," but pay me first, and I'll give you back your money if the horse isn't all right."

Well, I didn't like that. I was afraid the horse wasn't "all right" and that I might have to whistle for my money if I once parted with it. So I didn't buy the horse, although I wanted it badly. Now, this set me thinking.

You see I make Washing Machines—the "1900 Gravity" Washer.

And I said to myself, lots of people may think about my Washing Machine as I thought about the horse, and about the man who owned it.

But I'd never know, because they wouldn't write and tell me. You see I sell my Washing Machines by mail. I have sold over half a million that way. So, thought I, it is only fair enough to let people try my Washing Machines for a month, before they pay for them, just as I wanted to try the horse.

Now, I know what our "1900 Gravity" Washer will do. I know it will wash the clothes, without wearing or tearing them, in less than half the time they can be washed by hand or by any other machine.

I know it will wash a tub full of very dirty clothes in Six Minutes. I know no other machine ever invented can do that, without wearing the clothes. Our "1900 Gravity" Washer does the work so easy that a child can run it almost as well as a strong woman, and it don't wear the clothes, fray the edges, nor break buttons, the way all other machines do.

It just drives soapy water clear through the fibres of the clothes like a force pump might.

So, said I to myself, I will do with my "1900 Gravity" Washer what I wanted the man to do with the horse. Only I won't wait for people to ask me. I'll offer first, and I'll make good the offer every time.

Let me send you a "1900 Gravity" Washer on a month's free trial. I'll pay the freight out of my own pocket, and if you don't want the machine after you've used it a month, I'll take it back and pay the freight, too. Surely that is fair enough, isn't it?

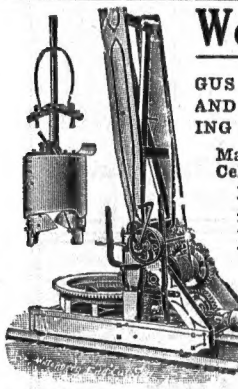
Doesn't it prove that the "1900 Gravity" Washer must be all that I say it is?

And you can pay me out of what it saves for you. It will save its whole cost in a few months in wear and tear on the clothes alone. And then it will save 50 to 75 cents a week over that in washwoman's wages. If you keep the machine after the month's trial, I'll let you pay for it out of what it saves you. If it saves you 60 cents a week, send me 50 cents a week 'till paid for. I'll take that cheerfully, and I'll wait for my money until the machine itself earns the balance.

Drop me a line to-day, and let me send you a book about the "1900 Gravity" Washer, that washes clothes in six minutes.

Address me personally—

R.M. MORRIS, Manager, 1900 Washer Co.  
357 YONGE ST., TORONTO, ONT.



**Well Drilling**

**GUS PECH FOUNDRY AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY**

Manufacturers of the Celebrated  
**MONITOR WELL AUGERS AND DRILLS**

Write for prices and Illustrated Catalog

**LE MARS, Iowa U.S.A.**  
Branch House  
**REGINA, Sask.**

## NOTICE

Pursuant to Resolution of Directors of Western Farmers' Lumber Company, Ltd.,

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders of said Company will be held at the Board Room of The Grain Growers' Grain Company Limited, 7th Floor, Keewayden Building, Winnipeg, Manitoba, on Saturday afternoon, February 28th, at 4 o'clock, for the purpose of receiving the statement of the Company's affairs for the past year, the election of a Board of Directors for the ensuing year, and such other business as may properly be brought before such meeting.

Dated at Winnipeg this 28th day of January, A.D., 1914.

Western Farmers' Lumber Company, Ltd.  
D. K. MILLS, Sec.-Treas.

**HARNESS**

Write for our new Illustrated Mail Order Catalog. Our Goods and Prices are right. TRY US

**J. MURRAY & COMPANY**  
HARNESS MANUFACTURERS  
180 Princess Street, Winnipeg

## Our Ottawa Letter

Government Declares Against Free Wheat—Western Members Strongly Uphold Cause of Organized Farmers

(By The Guide Special Correspondent)

Ottawa, Jan. 30.—By a majority of forty-five the Dominion Parliament this week declined to fall into line with the desire of the organized farmers throughout Canada for free wheat. As expected in most quarters the government ranks, with the single exception of W. F. Maclean, who is a law unto himself, were unbroken. Western members of cabinet rank and of the rank and file declined to vote for free wheat, or even to discuss the question on its merits. They all took their cue from Hon. Robt. Rogers, Minister of Public Works, who called upon his Western supporters to vote down the free wheat amendment to the address, moved by Dr. Neeley, of Humbolt, first because it was a want of confidence motion, and secondly, because he considered that such a subject should be introduced only upon the presentation of the budget.

The latter argument was completely demolished by Robt. Cruise, the farmer representative of Dauphin, who pointed out that by the time the budget is presented, the government's tariff policy for the session has been decided upon. In other words, if the idea of the minister was to prevail, no one in the House should advocate any change in the tariff until it is known what the government's proposals are. Fancy such a contention being admitted when the manufacturers are seeking an increase in the tariff.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier's general amendment to the address was voted on Tuesday night and was defeated by a government majority of forty-four. The announcement that the opposition was ready to bring on a free wheat amendment came as a complete surprise to the government, which decided that the safest policy to adopt was to have its Western followers sit tight and say nothing. J. H. Rainville, a Montreal lawyer, who represents Chambly Vercheres, broke into the discussion with a speech containing more than the usual amount of twaddle about all the West owes to the people of the East and the undesirability of letting the farmers have what they ask for. On the whole it was a rather unlucky wind-up to the debate on the address for the apostles of high protection.

### Rogers Leads Government

The attitude of the government was set forth in a speech by Hon. Robt. Rogers, which did not occupy more than ten minutes. Premier Borden and Hon. W. T. White were both absent from the House owing to temporary indisposition. When the mover of the amendment sat down, Hon. Geo. E. Foster and Mr. Rogers both rose to reply, but the latter kept the floor. He objected to such a motion being moved as an amendment to the address because, as such, it was a want of confidence motion. Mr. Rogers also argued that it was quite contrary to precedent for an amendment calling for specific action in regard to the tariff to be introduced, except in connection with the consideration of the budget. He said: "Never, in one single instance, have there been two amendments from the opposition upon the motion for the adoption of the address in reply to the speech from the Throne, least of all a motion dealing with the tariff. If for no other reason than this, I say that the government and the members in the majority in this House would fail in their duty if they did not reject the motion of want of confidence in this government. If my honorable friend from Humbolt is as jealous of the interests of the people of Western Canada as he would wish the House and the country to understand, he has not taken the course best calculated to advance those interests. The day is not far distant when the Minister of Finance will bring down his budget speech, and he knows, as we all know, that tariff changes have never been discussed on the address in reply to the speech from the Throne. The honorable gentleman knows that the proper time and place for the government to announce and for the House to discuss tariff changes is when the Minister of Finance makes his annual financial statement. It will then be the proper time for us to deal with all the fiscal questions which may present themselves. As a government,

we do not propose to make any statement of the intentions of the government in respect to any tariff matters in advance of the budget. Then we will be free to discuss the question or any cognate question, and the government will then submit its decision in regard to this and other matters to the judgment of this House and the people of Canada. I do not know that there is anything else for me to say, except to add that even when the discussion of such an important matter as this does take place on the budget speech, we shall need to have the very best and soundest reasons—reasons more sound than those which the honorable member for Humbolt has been able to present to the House—before it would be wise for this government to deal with any tariff changes which would affect important industries. If for no other reason than that the honorable gentleman (Mr. Neeley) has undertaken by a motion of want of confidence in the government to bring to the attention of the House at this juncture a matter which has never been introduced during the lifetime of this Parliament, other than on a budget speech, I ask the House to reject his amendment."

### Dr. Neeley Opens Case

It will be seen from a perusal of the foregoing statement by Mr. Rogers that while he did not absolutely declare that the farmers of the West could not expect free wheat, he practically did so because he announced that better reasons would have to be given before the government would take any action. The statement was made following an effort of over an hour and a half by "Doc" Neeley, as he is known about the corridors. It must be admitted that in the course of his speech the member for Humbolt advanced practically all of the arguments in favor of free wheat which have been used by the farmers themselves, besides adding one or two others of considerable weight. For instance, he seized upon an announcement made in the government press the other day to the effect that, according to the American Consul General at Hong Kong, Canadian flour is practically driving American flour out of the Orient because of its superior quality. The article from which Dr. Neeley quoted also contained the following statement: "It will be remembered that Hon. George E. Foster, after his trip to China last year, predicted that this country would yet take a leading place in the flour market of China, and his predictions are being made good."

"This is delightful information to receive from such an authority," said Dr. Neeley, "and we are delighted with the compliment paid to the Minister of Trade and Commerce, and to know that his trip to China was not, after all, in vain. But the point of the article is that Canadian flour is actually driving United States flour out of the neutral markets of the world. We know that our Canadian flour is holding its own not only in China, but in the other neutral markets of the world, the British market included. In what position would the taking advantage of the Underwood tariff in reference to wheat and wheat products leave the millers of this country. It would open up to them a market of 90,000,000 of people, from which they have been, up to the present, rigidly excluded by a high tariff wall. Not only the grain growers, but the millers of Canada as well should be sending deputations to this government to ask for the right to sell their wheat where they are today selling their cattle to such advantage."

### Millers Have Monopoly

Dr. Neeley quoted with approval a statement made by W. F. Maclean in a speech on the previous evening in which he advocated free wheat. Mr. Maclean said: "Do you mean to tell me that Canadian millers, with their mills almost at the seat of production of the wheat, cannot compete with the American millers? I say they can; I say they are ready for the business. Of course they would like to keep the monopoly they have today in regard

Continued on Page 35



**"Don't  
Monkey  
With Your  
Teeth!"**

**BECAUSE**

**Poor Dental Work is  
Expensive and a  
Misery Maker**

**NEW METHOD  
DENTAL PARLORS**

**Cor. Portage and Donald  
Winnipeg, Man.**

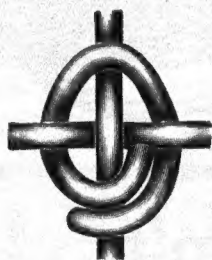
Canada's largest, best equipped and most up-to-date dental office gives you the best that money will buy, does not overcharge you, and uses the very latest methods to eliminate pain.

Famous "Dola Method" for painless extraction of teeth discovered by the head of this firm and its use (positively) cannot be obtained elsewhere.

### BONSPIEL VISITORS

We will pay your railway fare up to 200 miles should your account exceed \$50 and give proportionate inducement for greater amounts. Bonspiel week is always a busy one—make your arrangements early

# Sarnia Fence Company will Co-operate With Grain Growers' Associations



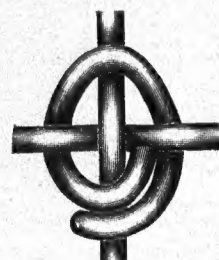
This resolution is conclusive evidence that the Western farmer has appreciated what the Direct from Factory

policy of the Sarnia Fence Co. has done to revolutionize the prices of wire fence in Western Canada, and we wish to convey to every member of this great organization our hearty appreciation of the support they have given us during the past year and that it has been entirely due to the help thus given us that we have been able to withstand and fight the large interests that are endeavoring to force us from the field, and we trust that our closer relation this year will be to our mutual advantage and that no member will allow these interests to mislead him, which they will undoubtedly try to do by statements that are absolutely false and untrue. Your order and those of your neighbors will receive our most prompt and careful attention, no matter how large or how small.

## GRAIN GROWERS' RESOLUTION

### BRANDON CONVENTION

"Believing in the Direct Policy of the Sarnia Fence Co., and the independent stand in the interest of the Farmers of Western Canada, and realizing the saving that has come to those that have taken advantage of the direct prices; and believing that by the co-operation of the Grain Growers' Associations, it would be possible for the Company to still further lower prices; be it therefore resolved that the members of the Grain Growers' Association, met in convention, purchase as far as possible their entire requirements in wire fence from The Sarnia Fence Co."—A. D. McConnell, F. Parker.



REMEMBER — The prices at which we are selling Sarnia Fence direct from factory to

you are the lowest at which fence of this quality can be sold direct to you, and when you are approached by an agent in an endeavor to induce you to purchase from him a fence on which he can make a profit—ask him "What he would charge for his fence if it were not for the Sarnia Fence Company and its Direct from Factory policy?"

Our price list tells you what Sarnia Fence—the best dollar for dollar value on the Canadian Market—costs you, freight paid to your nearest station, in carload lots. If you have not this list, you owe it to yourself to write today and get one.

**The Sarnia Fence Company Limited**  
SARNIA :: ONTARIO

## A SHOPPING TRIP TO WINNIPEG

### At the time of the Bonspiel

can be indulged in at small expense. Thruout the wide expanse of territory extending from Port Arthur to Western Boundary of Saskatchewan three railways—the B.P.R., the C.N.R., and the G.T.P.—are offering special excursion rates of Single Fare for the round trip from any point to Winnipeg and Return.

Tickets can be purchased from Feb. 14th to Feb. 18th and are good for the return journey any day up to Feb. 24th.

### COME AND SEE THE BONSPIEL

that will be in progress from Feb. 11th to Feb. 21st

At the same time you can enjoy the pleasure of personal selection from the EATON aggregation of 50 Stores-in-One and profit largely by the better money's worth represented by EATON values. This is the one time of the year when the trip can be made at such small expense.

### If You are numbered among our Mail Order Customers

come and let us show you over the Store so that you will better appreciate the vast assortments of seasonable goods that occupy over 21 acres of floor space and provide occupation for about 4,000 employees.

**THE T. EATON CO. LIMITED**  
WINNIPEG CANADA



### Don't Be Pickled with Buying Inferior Picklers

There is only one Best Pickler, and that is the Grain Growers' Automatic. It is the most thorough mixer of any automatic Pickler on the market. You can treat more bushels with a given amount of liquid than any other machine made, on account of the thorough mixing that it gets. It can be operated so that a child can keep it going, or that it will take two men to keep it going and do the work equally as well in either case. Everything being stationary, there is nothing to wear out. All parts coming in contact with liquids are PURE COPPER (not coppered, as some machines sold). Write for copy of references and full particulars. Live agents wanted in every town, good commission offered. Price, delivered at your station \$15

MANUFACTURED BY  
**CURRIE MFG. CO., LAUDER, MAN.**  
Successors to Robinson and Currie

## FOR SALE OR LEASE EDMONTON CITY DAIRY FARM

Consisting of 800 acres, all fenced; 450 acres under cultivation. One mile from Millet C.P.R. station, 30 miles south of Edmonton. Buildings consist of 12-roomed house, 6-roomed tenant house, large dairy barn for 80 cows, concrete floors, iron stalls and stanchions, litter carriers, hay forks, etc.; one cow barn, 30 cows, with silo in connection; one horse barn for 16 horses, with large driveway and cowshed large enough for 30 cows in connection. Various other buildings, including milk house, ice house, pump-house, engineroom, granaries and machine sheds. Air pressure water works system connected with all main buildings.

This is one of the largest and best equipped dairy farms in Alberta, carrying with it a contract for sale of milk to Edmonton City Dairy.

For SALE on very liberal terms, with small cash payment; for RENT only to parties in position to stock up the farm.

Write for further particulars to—

**Edmonton City Dairy, Ltd., Edmonton, Alta.**

# The Brain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday February 4th, 1914

## THE GUIDE REFERENDUM

The result of the second Guide Referendum will be found on page 7 of this issue, and will no doubt be perused with interest by every reader of The Guide. The number taking part in the Referendum was 6,798, of whom 2,603 were women and 4,195 men, and it is gratifying to be able to record that to every one of the eleven questions our readers answered "yes" by a large majority. The proposal which received the largest contrary vote was that of placing a surtax of \$25 per quarter section upon the land held by one individual or corporation above four quarter sections, and even this was carried by 5,249 votes to 1,202. Direct Legislation has the distinction of receiving the heaviest endorsement of the eleven questions, the vote in favor of this reform being 6,482 to 58. A year ago, when Direct Legislation was voted upon by Guide readers it was carried by 3,982 votes to 63, so that the affirmative vote has increased considerably, while the negative shows a slight decline. Woman Suffrage, however, if the Referendum is to be relied upon, has made the greatest advance in popularity among our readers during the past year. In the previous Referendum Woman Suffrage carried by 2,957 votes to 965. This time 6,121 votes were cast in its favor and 553 against. Last year suffrage carried by 3 to 1, this year by 11 to 1. The questions on Free Trade were somewhat different this year from last. In the Referendum a year ago the proposals were that the duties on British goods should be wiped out gradually in a period of five years, and that the tariff should be abolished entirely in ten years. These proposals were endorsed by 4,027 to 44, and 3,810 to 190 respectively. This time the proposals were for Free Trade with Great Britain and for the complete abolition of the Canadian Customs tariff, and both questions received a large affirmative majority, the vote on the former being 6,614 to 130, and on the latter 5,968 to 511.

The vote on the Navy question was particularly gratifying, and showed that the stand taken by The Guide against the policies of both political parties, is supported by our readers. In a total vote on this question of 6,543, only 493 were in favor of spending money on naval armament, and 6,050 declared their belief that Canada should devote her energies and her money if necessary, towards the establishment of universal peace and disarmament and the settlement of international disputes by arbitration.

What is the significance of the vote which has been given by the readers of The Guide? Does it mean that the farmers of Western Canada as a whole believe in these reforms and would support them at the polls in Dominion and Provincial elections? We believe that it does. But not by the overwhelming majorities recorded in this Referendum. The men and women who read The Guide, and who have marked their ballots in this Referendum, are a select constituency. They comprise the cream of the agricultural community of Western Canada. They are better informed on public questions, they are more progressive in their ideas, and they have less regard for political partizanship than the average man and woman in the West. We say this, not in order to flatter our readers or ourselves, but because it is a plain statement of fact. Consequently, the readers of The Guide have more decided views and take a more advanced stand on public questions than the rest of the community. It must be remembered, however, that public opinion is formed by those who are most intelligent and most active in educating the people to

their views. The organized farmers and their wives who read The Guide may be a little ahead of the bulk of the people, but the time is not far distant when the people as a whole will reach the stage in political and economic thought which our readers have now attained to, and will be ready to adopt by overwhelming majorities all the reforms for which the organized farmers and The Guide stand.

## THE SEED GRAIN RATE

In declining to allow the usual half freight rate on seed wheat this winter the railway companies will seriously injure the prospects of a good wheat crop next fall. A great many farmers have sold all their wheat as they consider it advisable to have a change of seed. Now they must pay the full rate, which is most unfair. If the railway companies had any intention of making such a drastic change in their policy they should have announced it early in the season in order that the farmers might prepare themselves. It appears that the half rate on seed oats has been abused very much, chiefly by liverymen and dealers who have shipped in immense quantities of feed oats at the seed rates. Some farmers have been guilty of the same practice. Such abuses the railways should certainly bring to an end, and every safeguard they can establish will be approved of by farmers generally. But in the case of wheat and other grains the same abuse does not prevail, for obvious reasons. Whatever the railways decide regarding other grains, they should at least continue the half rate on seed wheat. Unless they do so they will have to accept the responsibility of compelling many farmers to use inferior seed and, in some cases, to leave their land unseeded.

## THE PARCEL POST

The announcement that a parcel post system will be inaugurated in Canada on February 10 will be welcome news to thousands of readers of The Guide. When the rates and conditions are looked into, however, there is a feeling of great disappointment that the system to be established is to be so limited in its usefulness by restrictions as to weight and by the high rates to be levied. The largest parcel which will be carried by the Canadian parcel post will be eleven pounds in weight and the postage for a distance up to 20 miles will be 22 cents, or to any point within the same province, 50 cents. In the United States the conditions are much more liberal. There, a twenty pound parcel is carried 150 miles for 24 cents, and farmers are making use of the system to sell butter, eggs, poultry, fruits and vegetables direct to consumers in the cities. To send twenty pounds of produce 150 miles in Canada, or 25 miles for that matter, it would be necessary to pack it in two parcels and pay \$1 in postage, a little more than four times as much as the American farmer has to pay. Possibly the Canadian Parcel Post service may be improved and made more useful later. It will no doubt be used to a considerable extent, and will be a great convenience so far as small parcels under 11 pounds in weight are concerned. It is not likely, however, that it will be of much value as a medium between producers and consumers of farm and dairy produce, and it certainly will not be a very serious competitor of the express companies. The railway companies, by a new arrangement, are to get about \$1,000,000 a year for carrying the parcel post, and, considering how little their express business will be inter-

fered with they appear to have made a pretty good bargain with the government.

## ROBLIN AND THE PEOPLE'S WILL

Sir Rodmond Roblin, as premier of Manitoba, has, during the past few days, been called upon to pronounce upon two questions of great interest to the people of Manitoba—Direct Legislation and Woman Suffrage. To both of these reforms Sir Rodmond expressed himself as absolutely and unalterably opposed. By so doing he has unquestionably shown himself to be behind the times and out of sympathy with public opinion in the province. The people of Manitoba are in favor of Direct Legislation and Woman Suffrage, and sooner or later they will say so unmistakably at the polls. It is perhaps not difficult to understand why Sir Rodmond dislikes the idea of Direct Legislation being established while he is Premier of Manitoba. For over thirteen years he has been the dictator of that province. Since he became premier in 1900 the legislature has always obeyed his orders, has passed the bills upon which he has placed the seal of his approval and has rejected those which he has opposed. If Sir Rodmond's own personal desires have been over-ruled by his supporters outside the legislative chamber the facts have never been made public. To all intents and purposes he is the autocratic ruler of Manitoba. But if Direct Legislation were adopted, the people, instead of being ruled by Sir Rodmond Roblin would rule themselves. And he objects, just as every autocratic ruler from King John down has objected to giving up the power which he has been accustomed to wield. Sir Rodmond, in refusing to give the people of Manitoba the deciding voice in their own affairs, depends, no doubt, upon the belief that, in spite of his being out of sympathy with the majority of the thinking people of the province on this question, he can still secure sufficient votes at the forthcoming elections to remain in power. He must know that a very considerable number of those who have voted for the candidates of the Conservative party in the past, believe in Direct Legislation, but he anticipates, as a result of past experience, that enough of these will place party before principle to give him another lease of power. Whether or not Sir Rodmond has correctly estimated the strength of political partizanship remains to be seen.

With regard to Woman Suffrage, the circumstances are somewhat different. Those most interested in this question, the women themselves, have no votes and, therefore, cannot enforce their demands. Many men are willing that women should have the vote, but naturally they are not as active in their agitation as the women. The appeal to Premier Roblin to grant Woman Suffrage is, therefore, based on justice but is not backed up by the ability to put him out of power because of its refusal. It is understood that the Liberal party in the Legislature will introduce a resolution in favor of Woman Suffrage, and that it may be made a plank in the Liberal platform at the forthcoming elections. If this proves to be correct it will add considerable interest to the contest. These two progressive measures will become effective just as soon as the people are generally aroused to their need, and are fully aware of the evils of the party system. If public opinion shows itself strong enough Sir Rodmond will change his mind as he has done in the past.

In the next issue of The Guide we will publish a synopsis of the report of the Saskatchewan Grain Commission, which contains valuable information for every grain grower.

### THE FARMERS' BEST WEAPON

Engaged in their regular duties on the farm the organized farmers do not realize the various means, and the subtle methods, that are being adopted by the protected manufacturers of Eastern Canada for the purpose of maintaining the protective tariff. The Guide for the past two or three years has kept a watchful eye upon the activities of the protectionists, and has exposed their many schemes to the light of day, and in this way the protective system is rapidly being discredited in this country. As the Free Trade forces in the West have developed strength, the eastern protectionists have become visibly alarmed, and are bending every energy towards preventing the Government making any changes in the tariff.

The tariff barons realize that The Guide is the most powerful and effective journalistic champion of Free Trade and the rights of the common people in Canada. For this reason they would like to strangle The Guide and put it out of business, so that the western farmers would be more easily kept in subjection, and would not be so liable to revolt against tariff extortion. For this reason also they have caused hundreds of articles to be published thruout Canada, misrepresenting The Guide and those who are supporting it. Individually, also, certain protected manufacturers some years ago set out to cripple The Guide by withdrawing their advertisements. This is a favorite method adopted by corporations for the purpose of keeping newspapers and other journals quiet on the actions of special privileged classes. Up to the present the manufacturers have not succeeded in silencing The Guide nor prevented it from upholding the cause of the organized farmers. Recently, however, we have reason to believe that an organized effort is being made to induce the protected manufacturers to withdraw their advertisements from The Guide, so as to weaken it financially, with the hope that eventually The Guide will be put out of business. We are glad to say that even among the Canadian Manufacturers' Association there are a considerable number of manufacturers who are too big and who have too much real man in their make-up to resort to such tactics. There are a considerable number of men among the protected manufacturers of Eastern Canada who are the very highest type of citizens, and tho they believe in the protective tariff will not stoop to underhand methods to maintain it. There are others, and quite a number of them, that we cannot say as much for. This issue of The Guide contains the advertisements of a considerable number of the members of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, and we recommend them to our readers and hope they will build up and develop a good business with the farmers of Western Canada.

The advertising revenue in this issue of The Guide is sufficient, if it were the same every week, to make The Guide profitable financially. It is our firm determination, with the help of our readers, to develop our advertising pages until the revenue received from them is sufficient to enable The Guide to become the best farm journal upon the North American continent. Some of the protectionists have the idea that they can push the farmers of Western Canada up into a corner, force them to swallow protectionist doctrine, and also force them to buy tariff enhanced articles, whether they like it or not. The purchasing power of the western farmers is the best weapon they have for self protection. The 34,000 readers of The Guide are spending every year from \$100 to \$1,000 each in the purchase of advertised goods, and a very large proportion of this is for manufactured goods. We would estimate that the average purchases of advertised articles by the families in which The Guide is read, would be at least \$400 per year. This would be a total for the 34,000 of \$13,600,000. The price of each article purchased includes a

certain amount for advertising purposes. This amount ranges from a small percentage to as high as 20 per cent. If we put the average at five per cent. then we find that \$680,000 per year is the advertising bill paid by our 34,000 readers. If the advertising revenue of The Guide were even a quarter of this amount, we would have plenty of money to spend to make The Guide as fine a journal in every respect as could possibly be published. If our readers will stand behind us there is no reason why we cannot have this revenue. If they are willing to do their purchasing from those individuals and firms who advertise in The Guide then the problem is solved. Let those protectionists who boycott The Guide with their advertising sell their goods to farmers who do not believe in The Guide, and they will soon find that the Western farmers are not to be plundered as easily as they think.

It is of vital importance that in replying to any advertisement in The Guide, our readers should state in their letter, "I saw your ad. in The Guide," because in this way the advertiser knows from which journal he is getting the best returns. Be sure to write the address exactly as given in the advertisement, as this is also used as a check. It is also well to point out, when writing to advertisers, that their advertisement in The Guide is one of the main reasons why you patronize them.

The seriousness of this whole situation cannot be over-estimated. If our readers will help us to secure the advertising revenue, by buying from our advertisers, we can soon push the circulation of The Guide up to 100,000 per week, and make it such a powerful organ of public opinion that a square deal for the farmers cannot long be delayed. The solution of the problem rests entirely with the men and the women in the homes where The Guide is read and believed in, and we make this appeal to them to do their business as far as possible with those firms who advertise in their own paper.

### FARM BOOKKEEPING

Much interest has been manifested in the article on farm bookkeeping which was published in The Guide a week ago. There is an evident awakening on the part of the farmers to the need of keeping proper books and putting better business principles into their work. Farmers as a rule do little bookkeeping. Too many of them have the idea that it is something technical, and that it would require at least a college education to understand it. Any person who read the article two weeks ago would see at once that it was quite within the reach of the ordinary farmer to handle. Agriculture will never reach its proper status until those who follow it put it on a business basis. When the average farmer is in a position to put out a statement showing where he stands on his year's business, then he will be able to talk in definite terms and there will be an end to this nauseating declaration of the huge prosperity of the agriculturists. Every farmer should be able to turn to his books and tell exactly what his obligations are, such as the amount of his mortgage, the payments due each year, the rate of interest and all other obligations that he must meet. The time has gone by when it is wise for a farmer to carry his records in his head. He must have them on paper and be able to put out a statement on a reasonably short notice. Farmers who are able to present a clear-cut business statement of their affairs to a bank are much more liable to secure credit than those who have not such information at hand. As a rule the most successful farmers, whether grain growers, dairymen, or stock raisers keep a more or less complete system of books, and are able to tell at the end of the year what has been the result of their operations. A more complete system of records would add to their value, and enable the farmer to specialize on the profitable department of his work and eliminate

the unprofitable. This is the system followed by successful business men and must sooner or later be followed by successful agriculturists.

The Guide issue of February 25 will be a special number devoted to seed grain and grasses and various phases of the poultry question. It will contain a number of very valuable articles on these questions by leading authorities and the information in it will be of exceptional aid to the farmers who want to secure good seed and to know the best manner of sowing it, as well as those who are endeavoring to raise poultry for their own use or for the market. Every farmer who has seed grain or poultry for sale should be sure to have an advertisement in this issue, as it will have a special appeal, and undoubtedly will bring especially good results. Such advertisements will reach The Guide office by the 18th inst.

At the recent session of the Saskatchewan legislature, the charter of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association was amended by the addition of the following clause:

"In addition to any other power possessed by the Association it may act as agent for the purchase or sale of farm produce or supplies on behalf of any association organized under the Agricultural Co-operative Associations Act."

This additional power will enable the Association to go into co-operative trading in a wholesale way, but does not grant power to the Association to organize its locals upon a co-operative basis.

When shipping eggs to the city markets, farmers should be careful to see that every egg is up to the standard which is guaranteed. When they are shipping fresh eggs they must be fresh. No doubt there are times when the purchaser will try to take advantage of a farmer, but that is a different matter entirely and cannot be urged as an excuse for shipping other than the very highest class of produce. Those farmers who have made the most success in the poultry business have done so by shipping a reliable product every time.

Finance Minister White's remedy for the high cost of living is increased production on the part of the farmers of Canada. Mr. White evidently does not understand the western situation, or he must realize that increased production of grain with the present restricted markets will simply mean that the farmers will get a lower price for their wheat. The price that they received during the past year was in the majority of cases less than the actual cost of production. Mr. White's remedy, therefore, for the high cost of living is to have the farmers work for nothing and board themselves.

Almost \$800,000,000 was spent during 1913 by the seven naval powers of the world. Britain led with appropriations of \$235,713,489, followed by the United States with \$140,800,643. Germany spent \$111,270,025. Japan, painfully recovering from her war with Russia, was content to foot the list with \$48,105,151. If this \$800,000,000 had been available for productive purposes, for business and industry, instead of being sunk in the bottomless pit of militarism, it might have warded off the present money stringency and hard times with the consequent unemployment and distress being experienced the world over.

The masterly inactivity of the Dominion Government on the tariff question looks as tho their new motto is, "Let Bad Enough Alone."

Hon. Mr. White says he knows of no agitation for lowering the tariff. "Go West, young man, go West."

On October 1 last The Guide published the eleven questions given below and asked its readers to consider them carefully and be prepared to vote on them later. On December 3, the official ballots for Men and Women appeared in The Guide. They have been marked by 4,195 men and 2,603 women. The result of the vote is here given in detail by provinces

	MANITOBA				SASKATCHEWAN				ALBERTA				OTHER PROVINCES				TOTAL			
	WOMEN		MEN		WOMEN		MEN		WOMEN		MEN		WOMEN		MEN		Yes	No		
	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No				
1	623	6	933	10	1239	8	1977	18	589	5	1010	6	41	1	70	4	2492	20	3990	38
2	641	5	961	8	1250	21	2032	39	597	11	1017	24	43	0	73	2	2531	57	4083	73
3	582	34	906	66	1151	97	1815	184	566	40	950	74	37	4	61	12	2336	175	3732	336
4	541	50	843	81	1060	113	1731	227	535	55	907	103	35	3	39	5	2171	221	3520	416
5	574	53	881	86	1128	117	1778	243	527	71	915	103	34	4	61	8	2263	245	3635	440
6	514	94	744	189	1039	192	1534	470	457	95	867	149	32	7	60	6	2044	388	3205	814
7	575	55	890	71	1206	41	1929	103	594	20	995	35	40	1	71	1	2415	117	3885	210
8	616	30	880	85	1223	52	1787	238	574	37	938	87	41	2	62	12	2454	131	3667	422
9	607	16	935	16	1224	20	2016	25	584	12	1020	10	41	0	66	1	2456	48	4037	50
10	609	14	918	34	1230	28	2027	68	586	13	988	29	39	2	70	7	2484	57	4003	138
11	594	34	861	91	1162	79	1805	195	572	29	950	57	83	3	68	5	2366	145	3684	348
	Are you in favor of having the Initiative, Referendum and Right of Recall placed upon the statute books of your own province, in such a form as to give the people complete control over all legislation and legislators?																			
	Are you in favor of Free Trade with Great Britain?																			
	Are you in favor of the complete abolition of the Canadian Customs Tariff?																			
	Are you in favor of having all school, municipal, provincial and federal revenues raised by a direct tax on land values? Note.—“Land” here is used in its economic sense to include all natural resources.																			
	Are you in favor of placing a special surtax of \$25 per quarter-section upon all vacant farm lands?																			
	Are you in favor of placing a special surtax of \$25 per quarter-section upon the land held by one individual or corporation above four quarter-sections?																			
	Are you in favor of having all railways, telegraphs, telephones and express services owned and operated by the public?																			
	Are you in favor of extending the franchise to women on equal terms with men?																			
	Are you in favor of Dominion Legislation providing for the incorporation of co-operative societies?																			
	Are you in favor of the nomination of Parliamentary candidates pledged to support the farmers’ platform, regardless of the action of both political parties?																			
	Do you believe that Canada, instead of spending millions for naval armament (either British or Canadian), should devote her energies and spend millions, if necessary, towards the establishment of universal peace and disarmament and the settlement of international disputes by arbitration?																			

# Fruits on the Prairie Farms

By Prof. F. W. Brodrick, Manitoba Agricultural College

*"Small fruit culture can be made a very successful undertaking."*

Fruit growing has never been carried on in Manitoba or, in fact, in any part of the Canadian West to any great extent, due very largely to a lack of definite information as to the fruit growing possibilities of this part of our country. That fruits will grow successfully is now pretty fully established. This fact has been well illustrated during recent years at exhibitions of a horticultural nature which have been held from time to time. To ensure success, however, a better knowledge of soil conditions, cultural methods and suitability of varieties is absolutely necessary.

Soil conditions in Manitoba, or in some parts at least, are quite suitable for fruit growing purposes. We have in Manitoba such a variety of soils that there are many localities where the soils are quite suitable for this purpose. Generally speaking, soils that are light in texture, friable, fertile, and well drained are best suited for the purposes of growing fruits. Good drainage is very necessary to success in fruit growing, and in this respect some of our Manitoba soils are deficient. Land with an undulating surface provides, from the standpoint of drainage, the most suitable conditions for the purpose of producing fruit.

Protection is another factor that is of great importance in localities where fruits are being grown. Our Manitoba farms are usually too open and unprotected to provide the most favorable conditions for the protection of fruit. The planting of trees for windbreaks or shelterbelts is one of the first important steps in providing conditions suitable for fruit growing. It is barely possible that fruit growing will be carried on in Manitoba in a commercial way for some time at least. Conditions are not favorable for that, but that they should be grown in a more restricted way for local consumption is highly advisable. Fruit, and especially fresh fruit, is such a valuable article of diet that it should be included in the dietary of every Manitoba household. I should like to discuss briefly in this article the culture of some of the fruits which may with care be successfully grown in Manitoba.

## The Luscious Strawberry

Small fruit culture can, with a little study, be made a very successful undertaking. Among the small fruits that can be grown are strawberries, which are a splendid fresh fruit and which can be grown successfully in Manitoba, provided they are given some protection during the winter. Strawberries do best in a moderately light sandy soil, preferably on land that has a nice slope or roll. They should be planted on well prepared land, preferably in rows three feet apart and about twelve inches apart in the row. Strawberry plants are best set in the spring of the year, and only young, well developed plants should be used. In setting the plants, the land may be opened up with a plow and the plants set in furrows. Care should be taken to have the roots well spread out and the soil thoroughly compacted about them.

During the growing season the land around the plants should be kept in a good state of cultivation, and the plant induced to make thick matted rows by training the runners in the one direction. During the winter strawberries should be given some protection in the form of a heavy mulch such as coarse manure or straw. This may be applied to the land after all growth is over and allowed to remain until the following spring, when it may be taken off altogether or drawn between the rows and allowed to act as a protection for the plants during the period of fruiting.

There are a number of good commercial varieties of strawberries on the market,

but for general use the staminate or perfect sorts are the best. Brandywine, Lovett, Enhance, Splendid, Bubach and Glen Mary are all good commercial varieties and may be grown in any Manitoba garden. The object should be to have a number of varieties and thereby extend the period of fruiting.

Currants are a fruit which do remarkably well under Western conditions, and should be found in every Manitoba garden. They do best on a fairly heavy soil, or one that contains a fair amount of moisture, as their natural habitat is along the banks of rivers or on heavy dyke lands. Currants are easily propa-

successfully on our Western lands, and the fruit is always very much in demand for dessert or canning purposes. Raspberries, like strawberries, demand a fairly rich, tho relatively light, soil. They also do best on land that is fairly well drained. Raspberries demand a fair amount of protection, good cultivation and plenty of room. Red raspberry plants may be grown from root cuttings, or from young suckers which stand up around the base of the parent plant. They should be planted on land that has been given thorough preparation, and in rows from five to six feet apart, and far enough apart in the rows to allow for a

with hardy imported forms. Plums do best in fairly heavy soil, and should be planted on land that has been well prepared. During the growing season the land should be kept in a good state of cultivation, and during the winter the roots of these may be protected with a protective mulch of coarse straw or litter.

Plums are more or less subject to diseases affecting the stems and fruit. Bladder plums or plum pockets, a disease of fungus origin, is frequently found on both our wild and cultivated plums. The disease affects the fruit, causing it to become very much distorted and finally to drop off. It may be controlled by spraying the trees early in the season with Bordeaux mixture and picking off and destroying the diseased plums. The Black Knot, which affects the wood of both wild and cultivated plums, is a disease of fungus nature, the spores of which are carried during the summer by the action of the wind. This may to some extent be controlled by spraying, but it is important that the diseased portion be cut out and burned. Named varieties such as the Cheney and Aitken give most satisfactory results under general conditions.

## The Apple is King

The apple is undoubtedly the king of fruits and endeavors have been made for some time to grow apples in our Canadian West. That this can be done with success has been clearly demonstrated during recent years. Apples of excellent quality have been produced and placed on exhibition on different occasions. It was not, however, until the hardiest sorts were secured that success was obtained with this excellent fruit. The importation of hardy Russian sorts and root grafting on the hardy Siberian crab apple stock has been a great stimulus to apple growing in this country.

Apples require good protection and should be grown on loamy, well drained soil. To get the best results with apples in this country the land must be well cultivated and the trees well headed back to give a close compact top, which will afford protection to the trunks during the winter. Apple trees should not be given too much pruning, and protecting the trunks during the winter with straw or some other protective material also is to be recommended.

Apples are subject to diseases, some of which are bacterial and some of a fungus nature. Probably the disease most injurious to apple trees in the West is the fire-blight, a disease of bacterial origin, which first affects the young twigs, and if uncontrolled may affect the whole tree. The only effective method of controlling this disease is cutting out and burning affected parts.

There are a number of varieties of apples which may be grown with success in Western Canada, particularly the crab apple, and some of the hardy Russian sorts of standard apples. Hardiness is one of the first requisites of any variety of apple suitable for Western planting. Of the crab apple such varieties as the Transcendent, Hyslop, Martha and Whitney are good. Of standard apples the Duchess, Charlamoff, Hibernial, Anism and Blushed Colville are good.

In the attempt to grow fruit on any Manitoba farm the beginner must not be too easily discouraged; a good knowledge of varieties and proper soil conditions may mean success, while lack of information on these points may result in failure.

The best books are treasuries of good words and golden thoughts, which, remembered and cherished, become our abiding companions and comforters.—Smiles.



Orchard of A. P. Stevenson, Dunstan, Man.

gated and of the easiest culture. Ordinarily currants are propagated by cuttings, which may be made in the fall and stored in sand in the cellar over winter and planted in nursery rows the following spring. It takes two years to grow a good sized currant plant from a cutting. These two year old plants may be planted in well prepared land in rows six feet apart, having the plants about six feet apart in the row. Currants are benefitted by occasional pruning, which may be done in the spring of the year, and should consist of a removal of all superfluous new wood and any old wood or wood that has become diseased or injured. The plants should be headed back and induced to develop a compact bush-like form to facilitate the work of cultivation and harvesting.

The currant is not subject to many serious diseases, although the leaf spot does more or less injury, but may be controlled by timely applications of Bordeaux mixture. Red currants are sometimes seriously injured by the ravages of the currant worm, which appears in large numbers, and if uncontrolled will completely defoliate the plants. White Hellebore applied to the leaves as a fine spray, or dusted on the leaves as a fine powder, is effective in controlling the insects, and does not injure the fruit.

There are numerous good varieties of cultivated currants. In red, the Fay's Prolific, Victoria, Cherry, Raby Castle, are good, and in black currants, the Black Champion, Black Naples and Lee's Prolific are good commercial varieties. Black currants are not of such general culture as red, although they make splendid dessert and are very desirable for the purpose of making jam. Black currants are said to have some medicinal properties, especially in affections of the throat.

## The Raspberry

Red and black raspberries can be grown

good development of bush. During the growing season it is well to keep the land around the plants in a good state of cultivation. Raspberries suffer very much from lack of moisture, particularly at that season when the fruit is maturing, which makes vigorous summer cultivation almost imperative. Raspberries require fairly liberal pruning, as the wood which has borne fruit dies and becomes useless. The plants may also be induced to bear more heavily if they are headed back during the early summer, which causes the stems to branch out. Pruning out of the bearing wood may be done immediately after the fruit is taken off, or early in the spring before new growth starts. In exposed situations, or where the bushes are not protected with snow during the winter, it is often found advisable to cover bushes with a light covering of earth, which protects the canes from undue freezing. The canes should be lifted before any growth starts in the spring.

There are a number of good sorts of red raspberries which are productive and of good quality for table use. Among the better commercial sorts are the Marlboro, Turner, Shipper's Pride and Minnetonka Ironclad. In blacks the list of sorts is somewhat more limited—Ohio, Gregg and Older are all well known and well tried varieties.

## Plums

The success with which the larger tree fruits, such as plums and apples, can be grown is somewhat more questionable than with the smaller fruits, altho some of the hardier sorts can undoubtedly be grown in protected situations. In plum growing the hope of the West will lie in the production of our improved hardy native plums. Some of the wild native plums have been improved to such an extent that they are of fair value as commercial varieties. These have been improved by selection and by crossing

# The Mail Bag

## SASKATCHEWAN HAIL INSURANCE

Editor, Guide:—Enclosed please find copy of answer to letter received by Mr. F. W. Green, of Moose Jaw, from Thomas E. Kerr, and which Mr. Green forwarded to me, for publication by you, if you see fit to do so.

Yours faithfully,

THE HAIL INSURANCE

COMMISSION.

J. E. PAYNTER, Chairman.

Thomas E. Kerr, Esq. Jan. 16, 1914  
Lawson, Sask.

Dear Sir:—I have received from Mr. Fred W. Green, of Moose Jaw, your letter addressed to him expressing some opinions on the working of the Hail Insurance Act and its administration by the commission.

Your opinions, of course, have been formed by your observations in your immediate vicinity only, and, therefore, cannot be depended upon to illustrate the working of the act in general throughout the province, and I think that with more information at hand, you would arrive at very different conclusions, as I judge from your letter that you wish to be fair and that you desire to assist your brother farmers in their efforts to build up here in Saskatchewan, institutions which will, thru co-operation, emancipate the whole agricultural class.

I don't think it is saying too much when I state that this system of hail insurance is one of the greatest efforts yet made to accomplish these ends, and after one year's operation, its success is assured beyond all doubt, providing the farmers themselves refuse to be stampeded by the opposing selfish interests which made such a bold, but futile attempt to discredit the system and the work of the commission during the sitting of the legislative assembly just closed, and also by the false statements made by some of these same men upon the public platform since the close of the legislature.

I note in your letter you state that many of your neighbors received no claim forms and others received two mailings of this form. Now the matter of sending out these forms voluntarily was a big thing, and to do so we requested each secretary of a rural municipality to furnish us with a list of all ratepayers in his municipality, and as the 1913 lists at that time were not procurable, it was the 1912 lists we received, and forms were mailed to all addresses of residents therein contained.

Some 60,000 of these forms were thus sent out at no small cost of labor and postage, and besides this, each secretary-treasurer was supplied with a bundle of forms, so you will see that everything was done by this commission that reasonably could be done to acquaint the ratepayers with the facts and supply them with the forms upon which to make their claims in case of loss.

Then you suggest that an inspector should be appointed in each rural municipality to receive the claims and report on the extent of the damage done. Now, Sir, you can readily see that such a man would be reporting on the crops of his friends and neighbors, and possibly his debtors or creditors. He would be under the influence of local popularity and prejudice on account of his politics, religion, or other personal matters, which the administration of the Hail Insurance Act has nothing to do with, and for this very reason, the commission have always endeavored to have the inspection work done by men from a distance, if possible, and our experience the past season more than confirms us in this course. Of course, it is only natural that our experience this year and the more intimate knowledge of our work will enable us to apply better methods and greater despatch during the coming season, but when one considers the magnitude of the business transacted during the past year, which was as great as all the insurance companies doing business in the province, one must make some allowance for possible oversight and mistakes in a staff of inspectors recruited, as it were, from the ranks of the agriculturists.

We do not claim perfection, but we do maintain that the Hail Insurance Act has been as well administered as was possible for so young an institution, starting out under the most adverse circumstances, both as to the amount of losses and the common difficulty as to

financing such a vast undertaking, and I feel sure this will be the common estimate of all reasonable farmers attending the Grain Growers' Convention.

Yours faithfully,

THE HAIL INSURANCE

COMMISSION.

J. E. PAYNTER, Chairman.

## PREMIER SCOTT AND SUFFRAGE

Editor, Guide:—Permit me to call the attention of Guide readers to the following inconsistency of Hon. Walter Scott in his letter appearing in The Guide of December 31, page 10.

There are at present in the province of Saskatchewan two intelligent groups of men chosen by two distinct processes of elimination. One, the provincial governmental group chosen by literate and illiterate men alike. The members of this group rely upon the ignorant and brutal types of men, as much as upon the wiser types, for their election. The other, that comparatively small body of men who respond to a governmental appeal by referendum, by appearing at the poll without the stimulus of endless rhetoric, or appeal to base passions, or who, when a newspaper publishes a referendum ballot on vital questions of the day, are intellectually moved to add their quota of influence.

Were these two groups of men, the one chosen partly by an appeal to the promiscuous desires of men, the other by a wholly intellectual process of elimination, unanimous on great matters, this letter might be considered superfluous.

better informed than the average shipper, his remarks and suggestions have the greater value.

I should be sorry to think that a remark of mine should damage the business of any honest firm and hope that Mr. Partridge has over-estimated the effect of my words in this respect.

GEORGE H. HANNANT,  
Secretary Newlands  
Branch Sask. G.G.A.

Lashburn, Sask.

## FROM THE SOUTH COUNTRY

Editor, Guide:—Your circular reminding me of the expiration of my subscription to The Grain Growers' Guide came to hand the other day and I want to thank you.

I always liked The Guide myself, but was quite unaware of the good work it is accomplishing till I got interested in organization work. The spirit of co-operation is spreading fast in this new south country. Co-operative Supply Companies have been organized at Vanguard, Aneroid and Kincaid, and on Saturday evening last a meeting was held in Hazenmore, at which a good crowd of farmers were present and the initial work of organization was commenced in a way that ensures success. W. J. Powell addressed this meeting with regard to the question raised by the Winnipeg Grain Exchange as to the validity of a statement made by him that "farmers in the south country sold flax in Vanguard for less than seventy-five cents per bushel in the fall and winter of 1912-13,"

command the attention of the entire world.

P. L. CRAIGEN.

Vanguard, Sask.

## APPLIED GRAIN-GROWERISM

Editor, Guide:—To the grain grower who is alive to present conditions, especially in Saskatchewan, the questions arise: As an organized body, where do we stand? Why do we stand? How much has the financial status of the individual grain grower been raised within the last few years? Have we not been merely skirmishing—results according? At our present rate of progress (?) how long will it be before we get anywhere, if ever? Let us look at our present tactics. The resolution plan is simple and ineffective, it does not cost much and is worth about the same. The deputation method is seemingly a little more effective, creating at least a temporary interest. The arguments are invariably listened to with grave attention. Pledges of consideration (?) are given just as invariably. On special occasions sympathy is dealt out in generous chunks, and for the time being we feel better.

Since our inception no effort has been spared by the workers. We have certainly been busy enough—firing away persistently lots of smoke and some noise. But we have not been hitting anything! Why? We have been putting in the powder but forgetting the bullet, and the bullet is the ballot. Hitherto the work has been carried on mainly by spasmodic effort. Each year, at our conventions, plans for the coming year have been adopted with great enthusiasm. What are the results? District organization work is apparently arranged for and left until next convention, because not practical. Instead of making history we are marking time. Is it not a fact that it is harder to keep a local than to make a local? Why? Because each local is left too much to itself, to work out its own salvation or otherwise.

What then is the remedy? Consolidation. Why not copy nature? The atmosphere may be full of moisture, but the particles so minute that no benefit is derived therefrom. The particles must get in touch with each other—congeal—consolidate.

Let the various locals in each provincial electoral division form into groups, three or more, as the case may be, according to convenience. Each local in close touch with the others in that group. For the whole electoral division there should be one general secretary, to keep in touch with all the groups in that division. Matters of common interest should be passed around the group by means of circular minutes. In that way mutual interest will be awakened and sustained. Thus, it will be clearly seen that, without undue expense or elaborate machinery, we should have a complete organization in each electoral division, ready at any time to render its verdict thru the ballot box. In other words, the Grain Growers' Association would then be the greatest factor in determining legislation in Western Canada.

JOHN McNAUGHTAN.

Piehe P.O., Sask.

## COMPILING VOTERS' LISTS

Editor, Guide:—With your permission I would like to propose a remedy for a state of things that imposes a genuine disability upon those who wish to introduce reforms. Not only have reformers to overcome active hostility and also indifference, but to contend against artificial handicaps. For instance—those of us who favor Direct Legislation were required to poll 30 per cent. of the voters' list. This in itself would be a formidable task, but considering the condition of the voters' list the task was impossible.

Continued on Page 29

## NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS

This Department of The Guide is maintained especially for the purpose of providing a discussion ground for the readers where they may freely exchange views and derive from each other the benefits of experience and helpful suggestions. Every letter must be signed by the name of the writer, though not necessarily for publication. The views of our correspondents are not of necessity those of The Guide.

## Learn Farm Book-Keeping--It Pays!

Here is an opportunity to make money—what more could you ask? It is necessary for every farmer to make some estimate of costs and what things are paying him. The man who possesses a copy of

## "Farm Management"

(By G. F. Warren)

and has mastered its contents will be able to know his exact financial position at any time. If accounts are not kept, the bills have a way of creeping up in the most impossible manner. In this book the most striking and valuable features are: The keeping of Feeding and Breeding Records, Crop Yields, in fact, everything you ought to know about the management of a farm. This book ought to enable you to make from \$100 to \$500 extra every year. Send for it today. Price \$1.90, postpaid to any address in Canada.

Book Dept., The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg

But actually they are often in direct opposition. The first group, for instance, contains a majority against granting Direct Legislation; the second group endorsed it on November 27 last by a vote proportionately 5 to 1. Again, the first group are opposed to granting Saskatchewan women suffrage rights at the present session, while the second group were in favor of their receiving it, by a vote proportionately 3 to 1 (see Guide, February 12, 1913, page 7).

The governmental body owes its isolation from the mass of the people as much to the ignorant and base as they do to the intellectual, while the other group are isolated wholly by the influence of intellect. If the government, therefore, is sincere in its belief that the people are incapable of self-administration they would show a proper consistency by accepting the mandate of the intellectual on all such questions, instead of waiting, as Premier Scott states in his letter, for a mandate from the ignorant and intelligent combined.

HERBERT F. TUCKER.

Kuroki, Sask.

## GRAIN SHORTAGES

Editor, Guide:—If the splendid letter of E. A. Partridge, of the Square Deal Grain Co. Ltd., published in your issue of December 31, is the outcome of the sentence he quotes from my letter to Mr. F. W. Green, I am exceedingly glad that I wrote that sentence. Mr. Partridge deals with the subject in a most able manner and as he is naturally much

and several of the farmers present signed sworn declarations proving the truth of the statement; at the meeting there having been a Notary Public present. A number of men stated that they had sold for about fifty-five cents, but did not want to make affidavits because they had not kept any records of the sales of their grain, and as some of them had taken their entire crop to town in one or two loads they did not seem to be in shape even to make affidavit as to which person or elevator had bought their stuff, but they had not forgotten the price they received. Many of our farmers are lax in their transactions, but we are learning. This steady hammering away is getting results.

When one thinks back over the history of the world and the countless numbers of men who have laid down their very lives in support of lesser principles and in behalf of lesser peoples, it is an easy matter to justify one's self in spending a portion of his time and even a little of his hard earned money in furthering this fight for the freedom of the farmers of the West from the bondage of the big interests, thru our paper, our Grain Growers' Association, our Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., Grain Growers' Grain Co. Ltd. and our various co-operative supply companies.

For myself, I am optimistic enough to believe that the day is not far distant when all of these organizations will be woven into one vast co-operative system, a veritable giant in the struggle for equity, who, when his right hand is raised, will

# Farming for Profit

*A Department Devoted to the*  
**Practical Problems of Farmer and Stockman**

## CHANGE IN HERD LAW

The following new legislation regarding herd law in Saskatchewan will be of interest to both stock men and grain growers:

"Notwithstanding any provisions of the Rural Municipality Act or of any by-law of any rural municipality, the Lieutenant-Governor in Council shall have power to declare, by order made public in the Gazette, that it shall not be lawful to restrain animals (other than a stallion over the age of one year or a bull over the age of eight months) from running at large during such portion of the period between the first day of November in any year and the fifteenth day of May in the year next following as may be specified in such order, in the following described portions of the province or such parts thereof as may be specified in such order:

"(a) That portion of the province lying north of the line between townships 45 and 46.

"(b) That portion of the province bounded on the north by the line between townships 15 and 16, on the east by the third principal meridian, on the south by the international boundary and on the west by the fourth principal meridian."

## SASKATCHEWAN SEED FAIR

The sixth annual seed fair held at the College of Agriculture, Saskatoon, was one of the largest and most successful that has yet been held. The exhibit was the largest and the quality the best of any previous seed fair.

A noteworthy feature of the competition in the seed wheat was the fact that in the Marquis class seven out of the eight prizes were won by the heavy soil districts of the south of the province. It would appear that the Marquis seed is most adapted to the southern or heavy soil districts. Another significant fact is that Marquis wheat won over all the other varieties. Cutter Bros. of Rouleau, won first in Marquis wheat and with the same wheat the championship farm crops trophy and \$25 gold medal. This was won by Angus Mackay, of Indian Head, last year. J. Lanigan, of Elfros, won for the second time in succession the Purity Flour cup for the best bushel of Red Fife wheat. The Brewers' trophy and \$25 gold medal was captured by Macdonald and Harrison, of Fort Qu'Appelle. This was for the best exhibit of malting barley. It was taken by Seager Wheeler in 1913 and 1912. The largest prize winners are the Cutter Bros., with three firsts, Marquis wheat, Abundance oats and corn and the wheat trophy.

J. J. Lanigan, of Elfros, won the first prize in Red Fife, second in the Marquis standing field competition and fifth in Marquis wheat as well as the Purity Flour.

The judges were James Murray, of the Southern Alberta Colonization Co., Sutherland, and T. J. Harrison, superintendent of the Experimental Farm, Indian Head.

## WESTERN CATTLE AT CHICAGO

BY JAS. E. POOLE

Western Canada's contribution to the Chicago cattle supply in 1913 aggregated 5,314 head. The bulk of these went from Calgary, having been shipped by the Burns Company. Three firms, Clay, Robinson and Company, Rosenbaum Bros. and Company, and Wood Bros., handled 95 per cent. of the run.

At the outset the market was favorable to the consignors, but demoralization of the whole trade later in the season involved Western cattle, especially such heavy stuff as Alberta contributes. Consequently no repetition of the pyrotechnical price performance of 1912, when the Lane cattle realized \$10.25 per cwt., was possible. The high point of the season was \$8.30, and few sold above \$8.00, a spread of \$7.25 to \$7.65 taking the bulk.

Canadian shippers are not partial to publicity at the market and no record was kept of this trade by the stockyards officials. Several big shipments were driven across the boundary and appear on the records as Montana cattle. October and November saw the major part of the movement which dwindled away to nothing early in December.

## Burns Shipments

The Burns cattle sold all the way from \$7.05 to \$8.30 per cwt. Early shipments from Calgary in October realized \$8.10 to \$8.30, but in November the 8-cent quotation was eliminated. Practically the entire November run sold at \$7.15 to \$7.80. One string of these cattle, numbering 1,787 head, averaged 1,381 lbs. in weight and \$7.65 in price, this string including several lots of \$8.10 to \$8.30 steers. Another band averaging 1,332 lbs. in weight and \$7.25 in price numbered 1,365 head.

## Big Steers

The Maunsell cattle from Peigan, Alta., on Nov. 17, averaged \$7.20, a drove of 619 head realizing that price. There were 374 cattle in this lot that earned \$7.40, the rest of the consignment realizing \$7.15 to \$7.40 per cwt. On Oct. 20, a drove of 255 head of Maunsell cattle averaged \$7.90, the average weight being 1,370 lbs. On Nov. 19, the same concern sold 280 cattle, averaging 1,237 lbs., at \$7.35, prices running from \$7.25 to \$7.65.

## Wallace Shipment

Wallace Bros., of Lethbridge, were among the principal consignors. On

of fresh meats imported by the United States during October and November, 1913. The contribution of Argentina was only 6,000,735 pounds, Australia's share was 2,725,142 pounds. These figures are interesting, in view of the claim that the deluge was due from South America.

Cattle imports during these two months were 209,327 head, against 72,420 in 1912, and all came from Canada and Mexico except 447 of pure bred cattle from Great Britain. October imports for immediate slaughter were 73,166 and for stocker purposes 54,565. In November 39,083 were imported for immediate slaughter and 41,548 for stocker purposes.

Of the imports for slaughter purposes during the two months, approximately 112,252, Canada furnished five-sixths, while Mexico contributed four-fifths of the stockers.

## SASKATCHEWAN ROAD DRAG COMPETITION, 1913

The Guide is in receipt of a copy of the report of the Board of Highway Commissioners of the province of Saskatchewan dealing with the above competition and the following excerpt is from the report.

"The total length of the roads dragged under the competition was 124 miles and the reports received from the secretary-treasurers of the municipalities show a great variation in the cost of dragging per mile during the four months of the competition, the lowest being given as \$5 and the highest as \$19.60, except in one instance where the return gives the

hitched square or at different angles, how long to wait after a rain before dragging, and, in case of a lever drag, whether to set it at a more or less cutting angle or to use it as a float when no cutting is needed, are all points which the operator must watch, and are also points for which no hard and fast rules can be laid down, on account of the different soil conditions in different parts of the province, each of which requires a treatment according to these conditions.

The use of the drag serves to bring the material from the sides to the centre. On some of the roads it was noticed that after several draggings the crown of the road had been built up a little too high. This can be remedied by running the drag over the centre of the road occasionally, thus distributing the accumulated loose earth from the centre more evenly over the sides.

"The fact cannot be impressed too strongly on our rural population who have to foot the bills for roadmaking in the rural districts, that it is far cheaper to maintain roads than to build them every three or four years. It is particularly necessary that attention be paid to the maintenance of a newly built road. The new grade is made up of soft loose earth thrown up from the sides. This loose earth will not stand up under traffic, but will pack down and shrink until the road will flatten out, causing any crown which the road may have had to disappear. It is here that the road drag gets in its fine work. A few turns with the drag while the road is being packed by traffic will restore the crown to the road and at the same time keep the surface hard and smooth. By this means the rain water will be quickly shed to the ditches instead of soaking into the road and causing the deep ruts and pools that are so annoying to traffic, so unsightly, and the forerunners of the total destruction of the road, and therefore the direct cause of a waste of money and energy spent in the building of them."

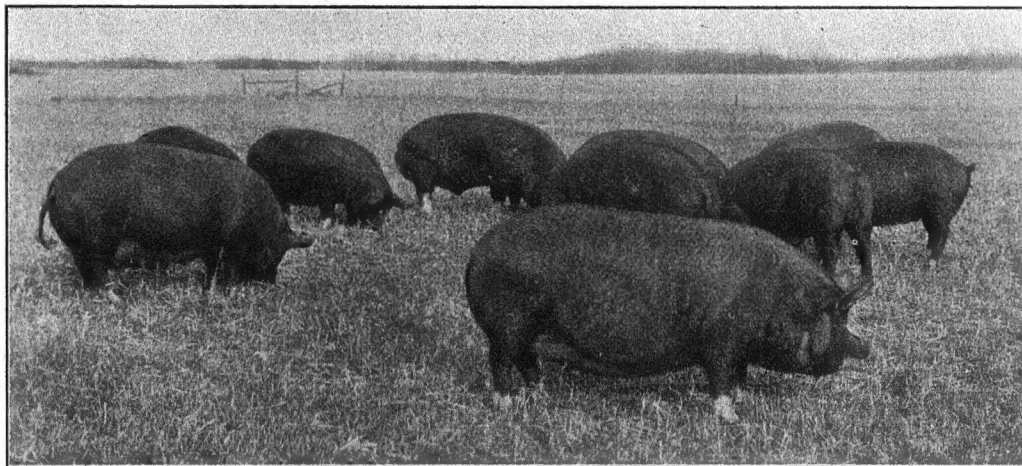
## MANITOBA CATTLE SALE

Advance information is to hand as to the quality of the animals contributed to the Pure-bred Cattle sale, to be held at Brandon, March 4, under the auspices of the Cattle Breeders' Association of Manitoba. The catalog contains a list of the breediest lot of animals ever offered at one of these provincial sales. The following are the contributors:—W. S. Barker and Son, Deloraine, Man.; Brown Bros., Neudorf, Sask.; Hon.

Walter Clifford, Austin, Man.; F. J. Collyer, Welwyn, Sask.; John Shields, Brandon, Man.; H. Hindson, Rapid City, Man.; Thos. Hunt, McGregor, Man.; John Killoh, Hamiota, Man.; John Logan, Bethany, Man.; A. S. McGuire, Elgin, Man.; Johnathan Mansfield, Brandon, Man.; W. Curtis Martin, Roland, Man.; A. T. Merrill, Ninga, Man.; J. W. Moore, Manitou, Man.; James I. Miller, Myrtle, Man.; G. and T. McLennan, Letellier, Man.; David E. McClure, Elkhorn, Man.; W. J. McFadden, Methven, Man.; James W. Reid, Forrest Station, Man.; Robert Rogers, Elkhorn, Man.; J. H. Stephenson, Woodnorth, Man.; J. E. Tolton, Oak Lake, Man.; J. G. Washington, Ninga, Man.; A. P. Wilton, Brandon, Man.; Adamson Bros., Gladstone, Man.; David Allison, Roland, Man.; George Burton, Forrest Station, Man.; M. Chester, Ninga, Man.; H. M. Cox, Crandell, Man.; James Duthy, Hartney, Man.; John Crawford, Chater, Man.; H. L. Emmert, Oak Bluff, Man.; A. D. McDonald, Napinka, Man.; W. H. English, Harding, Man.; Foley Bros., Manitou, Man.; Andrew Graham, Pomeroy, Man.; Percy E. Graham, Pomeroy, Man.; Wm. Honey, Binscarth, Man.

If not already supplied with a catalog, write the Secretary, A. W. Bell, Winnipeg, Man.

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Berkshires on Willow Ridge Stock Farm, Ingleton, Alta., owned by H. S. Currie

Nov. 19, they sold 608 head, averaging 1,272 lbs., at \$7.50, the high sale being \$7.70 and the low \$7.40. On Nov. 17, they sold a string of 785 head at \$7.40.

## Small Lots

The rest of the stuff came in smaller bunches of by commission houses at varying prices, mainly \$6.50 and \$7.50. The season was a disappointing one to Western Canadian shippers, who expected a better market performance. In 1912 heavy, corn-fed cattle were scarce, consequently Western grassers with weight commanded big money, but in 1913 conditions were reversed. The Chicago market was deluged with native bullocks, weighing 1,400 to 1,900 pounds, and the more weight a steer carried, the greater was his qualification in the price getting process.

Another run of Alberta cattle is expected late in the winter. George Lane, of Calgary, sends word that he is feeding a herd on grain, "bundle feeding" is the technical term, and expects to begin running them late in January. As the corn belt supply of heavy cattle has been reduced to small proportions, this winter-fed stuff may get a better reception than that accorded summer and fall gatherings.

## All Exports

Exports from all Canada were 8,098,197 pounds of the 17,793,311 pounds

excessive cost of \$32.50. The average for all reporting is \$11.86. It must, however, be taken into consideration that this year is the first the drag has been used on these roads, the majority of which were in the deplorable state of neglect that the traveller on our country roads is so familiar with. In future any of the roads that have been dragged for a season should not require a larger expenditure than from \$5 to \$8 per mile for the season. It is certain that part of the money collected for roads could not be spent to better advantage by the municipalities.

## Different Kinds of Drags

"Several different varieties of drags were used on the roads entered in the competition: The Three Way Drag, several kinds of Single Steel Drags, Steel Shod Timber Drags, Lap Plank Drag, and, in one case, a Split Log Drag. The results gained seemed to leave but very little choice regarding the best of them for the purpose of road dragging. Each different drag has done good work where used properly, with the possible exception of the lap plank drag. This is more of a sod breaker and land float, and not particularly well adapted for road work.

"Simple as the road drag is, as far as its construction goes, it nevertheless requires a great deal of study on the part of the operator to get the best results from its use. Whether to run it light or heavy,

# Direct Legislation Debate

Hon. Dr. Montague Emphasizes Constitutional, Political and other objections—Able answer by T. H. Johnson, whose Resolution, however, is defeated on Straight Party Vote

Winnipeg, Jan. 20.—Hon. Dr. Montague, minister of public works, delivered his maiden speech in the legislature on the resolution introduced by C. D. McPherson, member for Lakeside, favoring the introduction of Direct Legislation, as expressed in the Initiative and Referendum.

Dr. Montague at the outset said that the effect of the resolution, if carried, would be to declare that this legislature did not wisely and efficiently conduct the affairs of the people. Under our form of government, the crown and legislature were the only power on earth that could legislate for the Province of Manitoba. Nor had the legislature any power or authority to delegate its duties to any other body or institution. It had no power to change the constitution. Why seek a change? A change might be dangerous, for ninety-nine per cent. of the people, he believed, were in accord with the leader of the opposition that our system of government was about as perfect as it could be made.

## Meaning of Referendum

He reviewed some of the many forms of Referendum, and with a passing reference to the evils that followed a multiplicity of elections, which such a system would entail, concluded that the meaning of the Referendum was that the people were unfitted to choose the proper persons to represent them, or had been unintelligent or untrue to the trust reposed in them. From his experience of fourteen or fifteen years in the House of Commons, he did not believe the suggestion that members were unfaithful to their charge was well founded. But it was in its constitutional aspect that the issue was of greatest interest, and he pointed to

the evil consequences of tinkering with the constitution.

## Oregon and Switzerland

The member for Lakeside had referred to Switzerland as an example of the beneficent results from the working of the Referendum, but Dr. Montague showed that no great interest had been developed there. Such was the lack of interest in the canton of Berne that it had been found necessary to pass a compulsory voting law to compel people to go to the polls. And when the people had gone to vote they had dropped blank ballots into the box, because they did not feel competent to pass upon matters under review.

In the state of Oregon, the one spot in the United States where the scheme had been fully experimented upon, there were hundreds of thousands of people who did not trouble themselves to vote, except at times of election when men and measures were both up for approval.

## People Lack Interest

Dr. Montague reviewed the result of the Referendum in Winnipeg, when people were called upon to vote on the water scheme, a project in which every man, woman and child was vitally concerned. Financially, sanitarily and domestically, the question was one of the first importance, yet out of a population of 200,000, only 3,048 took the trouble to vote. Why did the people not take the trouble to vote? The people had delegated their authority to others, and they had learned to depend and trust in their chosen delegates. No great financial institution or railway corporation thought of submitting every detail of its business to all the share-

holders. They delegated these duties to a board of directors, chosen by the shareholders. He cited the Grain Growers' Association as having passed a resolution favoring the Referendum, and then proceeding illogically to elect a board of directors to manage their own affairs. The thing was all right for them in theory, but not in practice. In the recent Referendum in Saskatchewan, only ten per cent. of the people had taken the trouble to express themselves.

## Every Election a Referendum

Dr. Montague went on to say how, under our system of delegated authority and responsible government, we had a perfect system of Referendum, a Referendum that passed, not only on public questions, but on men as well. Every election under our Canadian system was a Referendum, and every general election was generally decided by Referendum on some question of outstanding importance.

## The Initiative

Turning then to the Initiative, Dr. Montague showed that its effect would be, that on petition of a given number of people, a measure might become law without the consent of or the advice of the legislature. Switzerland had never had representative government, and the introduction of the Initiative and Referendum was but the swing of the pendulum from a bureaucratic form of government to a socialistic system. He quoted authorities to show how the system had not produced the expected results in Switzerland, and passed on to review the experience of the system in the United States, pointing out that although for fifty years it had been before the people

of the great republic, there was no move to incorporate it into the practical politics of the nation.

## Canadian vs. U.S. Government

Proceeding, Dr. Montague entered into an exhaustive contrast of the United States and Canadian systems of government, the one with representative, responsible government, the other with an imitation. From this he concluded it was small wonder the people sought any means of escape from such a system. He showed the extent to which the courts interfered with the legislation of state legislatures and concluded that Canada had the best form of government in the world, and that there was no reason to change it.

## Freak Legislation in Oregon

In conclusion, Dr. Montague reviewed the working of the system in Oregon, claiming that it succeeded merely in producing freak legislation, promoted by agitators and demagogues. Legislation ill-drafted and ill-drawn was passed and the results expected were not attained. It did not give the looked for protection to sparsely settled communities. The Initiative and Referendum he characterized as out of keeping with the spirit of our constitution. It was unconstitutional and unworkable. Switzerland, Oregon and a few other states in the union had adopted the Initiative and Referendum on the one hand. On the other there were Great Britain, Germany, France, the federal United States and Canada, which had resisted the appeals to this form of government, and he concluded it would be better for Canada to adhere to the British form, which was established on three great principles, the right of the

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# Co-operation in Alberta

Report by Special Committee presented before U.F.A. Convention—If Farmers stand together Success is Certain

Your executive committee, to whom the resolutions of co-operative enterprises were referred to last year, beg to submit the following report:

In taking up the resolutions dealing with co-operative enterprises and having in mind the general trend of thought in this direction, your executive have found themselves in a field of work the tremendous extent and variety of which can scarcely be estimated, and the framing of a report on co-operation, about which so many volumes have already been written, presents a somewhat difficult task, not that there is any lack of information in our possession, but thru the difficulty experienced in deciding just what to include and just what to leave out from the material at our disposal. Before referring more particularly to the question of co-operation as it affects the farmer in Western Canada and the work that is being done in this direction, perhaps a few words on the general principles would not be out of place.

## What Co-operation Means

What does co-operation mean? The simplest explanation arrived at by direct translation from its Latin original used 2,000 years and more ago, is "working together." "In unity is strength" and co-operation means the binding together of individuals to obtain by united effort that which they cannot obtain alone. Co-operation may be practiced and applied for any purpose whatsoever, and while the trend of general opinion in Western Canada is perhaps along the lines of applying the principle to business alone, such is very far from being its only use and the finest examples of true co-operation are found not so much in business as in social and economic matters.

Our principal interest, however, at the present time takes the form of co-operative societies for business purposes, and

this report will therefore be devoted mainly to the principle of co-operation as applied to such societies. The question has been asked, are there not some settled principles in actual co-operation just as there are established axioms in Euclid? Certainly there are. The success of a co-operative society will depend on these things:—

## Rules for Co-operative Success

- (1) A code of rules which ensures fair play all round.
- (2) A sufficient trading capital.
- (3) A capable and trustworthy committee and secretary.
- (4) The strictest honesty, punctuality, selfishness and loyalty among the members.
- (5) The exclusion of all questions except such as affect the business of the society, and above all things, a clear understanding of the true meaning of co-operation, or working together, and a firm belief of self help by mutual help.

Without them your work is not truly co-operative. The rigid enforcement of the above rules, particularly rules 4 and 5, is the most essential feature of a really co-operative society. A strict tab should be kept on all applicants for admission into such a society and no one accepted whose reputation for honesty and industry is in the slightest degree doubtful. The constitution of a co-operative society must be democratic and just to all, every member having an equal voice in the election of the managing committee or board. Given these essentials you have all that is really necessary for the organization of a truly co-operative society. The above statements are taken from the writings of some of the most famous co-operators on their work in connection with some of the most famous co-operative movements the world has yet seen.

A true co-operator will not allow

himself to be led away from the great principles of co-operation by technicalities of minor importance. If something appears in a co-operative society, which in the opinion of a sincere co-operator is not in exact accordance with his idea of what it should be, if he exhibits the spirit of true co-operation, he will first investigate quietly the reasons for such an apparent departure from the true principles of co-operation, and if, on investigation, it is found that there is no just cause for this departure, he would co-operate with those of a similar mind within the organization so that the weak features of the society from the co-operative standpoint might be remedied by vote of the members of that society at their next meeting.

## Dividend Plans Vary

It may be remarked by some that your committee have failed to make any reference as yet to the matter of dividends. Your committee have not yet done so because in the course of their investigations, which have been of a very wide character, it has been found that the system of paying dividends employed by co-operative societies whose methods and reputation cannot be questioned, is regulated according to the circumstances under which societies are working. These circumstances may be of a social, legislative or economic nature. Your committee have no hesitation in stating as a result of their investigations that the essential feature of co-operation is the working together of the members of the co-operative society, and that a society working under a code of rules insuring fair play to all and an equal voice in the management of the society is justified in calling itself a co-operative society, and, having these features, has the real spirit of co-operation. It is possible for a joint stock company to declare a co-

operative dividend if the two or three men controlling that company wish to do so. It is possible for a co-operative society to declare a dividend on the generally accepted joint stock idea if the shareholders so desire, and so long as the shareholders retain their voting rights and power of equal representation so that they manage their own society in their own way, the society is still co-operative.

The careful analysis of the methods employed by the great co-operative societies reveals the fact that in the declaring of dividends, the first thought after all liabilities and expenses have been met is that the capital invested in the society shall receive proper recognition no matter what the status of the investor. The amount of the dividend is regulated by the prevailing rate of interest for money in the district or country in which that society exists. Another point established as a result of the investigations of your committee is that the great co-operative societies pay particular attention to the maintenance of a proper and adequate reserve fund, and your committee have found that this will vary from 15 per cent. to as high as 35 per cent. of the paid up capital of the society, and the tendency to strengthen this reserve fund grows more rapidly every year, doubtless in order to meet modern requirements. Many instances are found where very drastic methods have been used to increase or create this reserve.

## Buying and Selling Produce

Now a few words as to the future advancement of the co-operative idea in connection with the agricultural industry in Western Canada. Those who are acquainted with industrial conditions will appreciate the fact that the work might well be divided into two sections, both receiving the attention of the farmer,

Continued on Page 30

# The Country Homemakers

Conducted by Francis Marion Beynon.

## LAST CALL FOR MOOSE JAW Women Grain Growers' Convention, February 11-13

Things are shaping splendidly for one of the best farm women's conventions that has ever been held in the West, and there is rejoicing in the hearts of the committee that has undertaken the arrangements for this gathering.

We are hoping there will not be fewer than two or three hundred farm women present from all over Saskatchewan and that we will have such a rousing convention as will live for many days in the memory of every one who attends it.

Many of the women in Moose Jaw already have February 11 to 13 marked upon their calendars and are looking forward to the meetings with pleasurable anticipations.

We hope that neither cold weather nor an over-plus of work will keep any of you who read this notice from packing up and coming along with your husbands and brothers, or without them if you please.

Three afternoon sessions will be held, the program for which is given below, and the mornings will be left free for shopping.

One lady has written to know if she can bring her little boy along; so I'm taking this opportunity to say that we'll be real glad to have him and other little chaps come if it makes it easier for their mothers to be there.

Miss Armstrong, of the Regina Leader, who has taken such a deep interest in the work of the Homemakers' clubs, has promised to come down, or up, whichever it is, and speak on their work.

But here is the program:

Wednesday—

2.30-3.00—Address of Welcome, F. W. Green.

3.00-3.30—Home Management, Miss Curry, Domestic Science Teacher in the Y.W.C.A.

3.30-3.45—Discussion.

3.45-4.30—Work of Homemakers' Clubs, Miss Isabella Armstrong.

Thursday—

2.30-3.00—Address on Aims and Possibilities of Women Grain Growers, Mrs. Violet McNaughtan.

3.00-5.00—Organization.

Friday—

2.30-3.00—Address, G. F. Chipman.

3.00-3.30—Problems of Motherhood, Mrs. E. H. Cuddy.

3.45-4.30—Woman Suffrage, Francis Marion Beynon.

## PHYSICAL STRENGTH AND MORAL STRENGTH

Dear Miss Beynon:—I wonder does Wolf Willow realize just how appropriate is the nom-de-plume she has chosen to represent her ideas? We all know the wolf willow.

"How pretty!" one exclaims in admiration of its grey-green leaves and fruit against the rich red of the bark.

"Pretty!" growls a masculine listener, whose shoulders ache at the very remembrance of breaking up a patch of the scrub, "Pretty!" "Handsome is as handsome does." The stuff will spread all over the place if it is left alone, and will never grow big enough for the least use, and there's few things harder to kill out than wolf willow.

I do think an argument has little force unless it is consistent. But Wolf Willow makes no attempt to attain that end. In an earlier letter she railed at the sympathy shown by the Sherbrooke women to Thaw, and now, in her latest letter, she mentions the unclean little beast as "that weak young man."

It's quite true that the Bible bids the strong bear the burden of the weak; but I know that the physically strong are often not the morally strong or even the intellectually strong. Wolf Willow mentions Crippen's companion as being allowed to go free, when he received his well-earned punishment, "to wreck other homes." I have yet to learn of her having done so, but if she had, who would be the "weak" one, she or the poor deluded head of the home?

Personally, I consider the female minority in jails to be due to the fact that girls are, as a rule, more strictly trained than their brothers. A girl may

be forbidden to be out alone after an early hour, while her brother at the same age is permitted much more freedom to follow his own pleasure, not always profitably.

I do not see how the abolition of war can be classed as a suffragette fad, as Wolf Willow classes it. St. John had never heard of a suffragette and still, in his Revelation, he saw "an angel come, down from Heaven, having the key of the bottomless pit and a great chain in his hand. And he laid hold on the dragon, that old serpent, which is the Devil, and bound him a thousand years and cast him into the bottomless pit that he should deceive the nations no more."

I admit, while I deplore, the necessity for national police protection, for that is the real use of our army and navy, but no one can honestly pray, "Thy kingdom come, Thy will be done on earth as it is in Heaven," without believing in the ultimate abolition of war.

Wolf Willow's examples of necessary war are singularly inapt to me. The American Revolution was the result of an extremely short-sighted and selfish policy on the part of the existing British Parliament; much more difficult situations have been successfully dealt with since, without resorting to war. The American civil war would now be impossible, since they have learned to submit to "majority

## PROGRESS AND OPPORTUNITIES OF WOMEN GRAIN GROWERS

Dear Miss Beynon:—Perhaps it may interest you and your readers to know of the progress the Women Grain Growers are making in our district.

A meeting of Saskatchewan Grain Growers, from district No. 13, was held in Rosetown, December 4 and 5. There were four women present who were deeply interested in the work of the Women Grain Growers. As two or three of them will be at the provincial convention, you may wish to know their names—Mrs. McNaughtan, of Hillview Association; Mrs. Brown, of Glen Eagle Association; Mrs. Milne, of Woodlawn Association; Erma Stocking, also of Woodlawn Association.

The Chairman, Dr. Henry, District Director, expressed very favorable opinions concerning the necessity of getting the women and young people interested in the work and affairs of the Grain Growers.

The main business of the meeting was the discussion of the need and best solution of systematic organization work. It was decided to divide the said large district into smaller divisions, using present electoral constituencies as main divisions. A convener was appointed at head of each to call a meeting in his district to further subdivide his territory. The members present were so heartily

## HIS MOTHER

BY GEORGE LAWRENCE ANDREWS, IN THE MOTHER'S MAGAZINE

Wondrous was his might and fame,  
As he thrilled the world with song;  
None there were but knew his name,  
Mightiest of Fame's great throng.

Not a grieved or wounded heart,  
But found comfort in his words;  
Of all things he seemed a part—  
Fields and streams and singing birds.

Many asked from whence his power  
All of life to feel and see;  
Surely such a wondrous dower  
Gained from wondrous source must be.

But not one that wondered knew  
How one of the wives of men  
Prayed and longed while first he grew,  
Dreaming dreams beyond their ken.

rule," and can you consider righteous a war in which the average age of the men in the army was less than twenty years? The United States is a vigorous and progressive nation, but who can tell where it would stand today had these thousands of boys been spared to a useful citizenship, instead of being wantonly sacrificed to war; their rightful places being, of necessity, filled by uneducated aliens.

As for the French Revolution, it will be many years yet before France regains all she lost when that red carnage destroyed all the refined and cultured among her children. "Righteous and unavoidable!" No, rather were these some of the most easily avoided and, therefore, the most wicked wars of history.

I don't believe there is one evil woman in ten thousand who is, as Wolf Willow says, "deliberately evil from choice." One mistake a girl makes mostly before she is twenty, and always thru ignorance, and then we, her self-righteous and self-virtuous sisters, leave her no chance of honest employment. She must starve or go down.

If I dreaded, as Wolf Willow says she does, the day when her sons would be exposed to the wickedness of the world, I don't think I would be satisfied with the present existing conditions under man-made laws. I would feel more like helping to clean up now.

Regarding compulsory education, among our neighbors are men who were born and grew to manhood in Manitoba who are unable to read or write, tho brought up near a school-house. I need scarcely say their younger brothers attended the school here while they lived in this district, thanks to compulsory education. More power to it. If you are not satisfied with the present state of educational affairs in your district, Wolf Willow, why don't you set about improving them?

HERBERTA.

and of the need of combined efforts of men and women to keep up a successful organization. He also said that the Grain Grower must take up the work of fighting the liquor traffic, and if the women become interested in the organization and help in the fight to banish the bar, there will be little possibility of the liquor interests keeping the control over legislative affairs which they now have.

Mr. Green is advocating a system of co-operative stores thru Saskatchewan, and since a well known woman's magazine has stated that the high cost of living is caused greatly by the lack of business ability of the average woman in the business of buying, it ought to be of advantage to us to study Mr. Green's plan. It is to be hoped that a discussion of this plan will be taken up by the women's congress in Moose Jaw.

Yours, with sincerity,

ERMA STOCKING.  
Sec. Woodlawn Women's Assoc.

## LAW NOT EFFECTIVE

Dear Miss Beynon:—I have been reading some of the letters in your Sunshine page and would like to criticize some of them. Some of your writers seem to be under the impression that the only thing that can change the conditions so bitterly complained of is votes for women, or in other words, law. Now it shows, to my mind, a prejudiced shallow mind in anyone that is always clamoring for law. Did anyone ever come across a human being that has been reformed entirely by law? I have not. I believe there is too much law at the present time and not enough law-abiding people. A few years ago our forefathers put their faith in God to remedy wrong. Today we put our faith in law, with the result that conditions grow worse rather than better, according to your writers' statements. Any observant person will find that people that are always running to lawyers and magistrates with their troubles are the least desirable residents in any community, and are not models of good character.

I have often observed how entirely oblivious of our own shortcomings we are when we are criticizing our neighbors, and I think that it ill becomes any woman to so bitterly and unmercifully arraign men as a class, as they are doing. Men and women are so closely united in their common interests that neither can afford to blacken the other's reputation, for we share each other's shame and disgrace, and no fair-minded person can but admit that there are probably just as many cases of sin and shame in women as in men. I have heard of numerous cases of women that have had good husbands and homes, deliberately bringing shame and disgrace into such homes. It is useless to put all the blame on one side. Let us both shoulder our responsibilities and instead of working for a sex war, let us try and find all the good points in each other and strive to do our duty with patience and perseverance.

Remember individual character is the law or force which lifts humanity to higher things. I am a great believer in the virtue of women as a class, but I have no use for women that are mannish and aggressive, blaming everybody but themselves for all the wrongs of society and holding themselves up as martyrs and little tin gods.

The men and women that influence humanity are those that strive to build up their characters and be a living example of what men and women should be. In conclusion, I would say, ladies, use the vote you have at present. The political vote is a doubtful blessing, but the vote cast for righteousness by a good living example is sure and will live after you and I are gone hence. My ambition is not to be an M.P., but to live so that, if I ever marry, my wife will be proud to say she has a good husband, and the community, a good citizen.

ONLOOKER.

People are always talking of perseverance, and courage, and fortitude; but patience is the finest and worthiest part of fortitude, and the rarest, too.—Ruskin.

OFFICERS:		
Honorary President:	J. W. Scallion	Virden
President:	R. C. Henders	Culross
Vice-President:	J. S. Wood	Oakville
Secretary-Treasurer:	R. McKenzie	Winnipeg

#### WINNIPEG STOCKYARD DISPUTE

A very important meeting was held in the City Hall, Winnipeg, on Friday, January 23, to discuss the situation in reference to stockyards in Winnipeg. The agitation for better market facilities for stock in the City of Winnipeg has been going on for some years, resulting in the Manitoba Government and the different railways getting together and establishing a public stockyard in St. Boniface. The conference was brought about by the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, who authorized their directors at their last convention to take the matter up with the interests concerned.

Acting on these instructions, the directors interviewed the Board of Control of the City of Winnipeg, Premier Roblin, the owners of the abattoirs, and the representatives of the different railways. These interviews resulted in a general conference being held in the City Hall, Winnipeg, on January 23, at which the City Council, Premier Roblin, George Bury, of the C.P.R., J. R. Cameron of the C.N.R., M. Donaldson, of the G.T.P., J. T. Gordon, of Gordon, Ironsides and Fares, representatives of the other abattoirs, and Jas. Baird, President of the Stock Shippers' Association, were present. A good deal of discussion followed, in which the Premier, the representatives of the Shippers' Association and the Manitoba Grain Growers' association pressed strongly the advantage of having one market only in the City of Winnipeg, so as to provide a competitive market for the sale of stock.

The difficulty in the way of accomplishing that purpose is apparently an arrangement entered into between the City of Winnipeg and the C.P.R. some thirty years ago, whereby for certain considerations the C.P.R. gave an undertaking to maintain a stockyard in the City of Winnipeg at all time to come. This is another illustration of the folly of municipalities entering into arrangements with corporations that bind future generations. With the rapid development in Western Canada, conditions that were proper a quarter of a century ago, when this agreement was entered into, may be a burden at the present time.

While the railways expressed a willingness to move their stockyards at any time, if the City of Winnipeg say so, the City of Winnipeg and the present owners of abattoirs are opposed, due to this agreement. They seem to want to hold what they have, and the railways want their pound of flesh, and between them the public suffer. It is quite apparent that the only solution that will provide proper facilities for handling all kinds of stock in Winnipeg is for the government or the city to provide a public abattoir and cold storage plant in the Union stockyards, so as to afford facilities for the slaughtering of beef animals for the public and afford opportunities for the retail dealers to receive their supply of meat from this public stockyard.

#### TO LOCAL ASSOCIATIONS

I think local associations are awakening to the fact that they can be of a greater assistance to the Central in a great many ways. No doubt the Central appreciate the work done in the past by local associations, but if we go into this undertaking fully determined to lend every assistance possible we can no doubt be of a greater help to the Central than in the past. I would suggest first to consider by what means we can help. I think if locals would go into this and discuss it at their meetings there would be means found in which we could greatly help finance the Central. Now the executive ordered association buttons for members of the Grain Growers' Association with the expectation that each member would require a button. I think that this button was a splendid idea, I also think each member should wear one. It seems that if you meet a stranger wearing a Grain Growers' button, why you are acquainted right away, and you know he is a brother Grain Grower. My idea of supplying buttons is that each local association should supply its members with a button, expenses paid from

the local treasury, then every member would have one. In other words, if each member had to get one for himself, some would and some would not bother. If associations provide their members all would wear one. The members are really paying for them, it is their money. Our association supplied its members with them and all are well pleased. What would this mean to Central? It would mean that they would not have \$300 or \$400 tied up in buttons. This money could be used for other purposes. I would like local associations to take this matter up at their meetings and discuss it and I feel sure that they will respond to the call. Now in regards to helping along The Guide, I think we all can be of great assistance to The Guide and make it what we would like to see it—the largest advertising medium in Canada, also, for it to have the largest circulation of all. I think if local associations would go into the question of letterheads and envelopes for correspondence of secretaries, also members could use same for their writing material, or if they chose could have the name of their farm printed on them, and in this way would be giving to the support of The Guide. We all use a certain amount of writing material, and I think the cost per 1000 would not be very great, and locals could order thru Central and supply the individuals in quantities that they require. In this way it would help locals as well as themselves, as small associations could not use up say 1000 letterheads and envelopes in a year. If any member or secretary has any other means to suggest as to helping to finance Central let us hear from them.

B. N. THOMAS,

Sec'y Salem Branch.

We would commend the suggestions contained in Mr. Thomas' letter to all of our local secretaries. It is of vital importance that we should keep our association ever before the public. In other words, if we want to be noticed we must advertise ourselves. If we want to increase our membership, in order to get others interested in our movement, we must convince them that we are doing something, that we are alive, and if all of our present members wore a Grain Growers' button it would be the greatest advertising the association could get, for almost in every town and hamlet in the province would be found wearers of this button. In regard to the letterheads, that is another good medium to advertise. Everyone uses writing material, and the cost of writing paper and envelopes with the name of your association printed on would be slightly more than is paid at the present time, and letters with this heading would go all over the country and to all manner of places and advertise the association. The Central office has a large quantity of buttons, also letterheads, on hand and these can be supplied to the local secretaries in large or small quantities.

#### POPLAR HEIGHTS G.G. ORGANIZED

A meeting was held at C. D. Stewart's house to discuss the advisability of forming a branch of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association. Mr. Bewell acted as chairman, and Mr. McNeil was secretary pro tem. After a short discussion a motion was passed to proceed with the forming of a sub-association to be called the Poplar Heights Grain Growers' Association. The following were elected officers for 1914: President, C. D. Stewart; vice-president, B. H. Fraser; secretary-treasurer, F. H. Fleury; directors, Messrs. C. Tully, W. P. Tully, A. E. Kelly, Mr. Robertson, Thos. Wood and E. B. Hyde. Twelve joined that night and a number more promised to join at the next meeting. This branch is in the vicinity of Marquette and the secretary thinks the prospects are good for a live association at this point.

The Beulah branch of the Grain Growers' Association met recently for the election of officers and other business. The following officers were elected for the year 1914: President, R. S. Fraser; vice-president, Chas. Crockett; secretary-treasurer, F. H. Paynter; directors, Messrs. John Strachan, A. Hawes, E. Preston, Robt. Whitelaw, W. Saward and F.

Bruce. The tariff question was taken up, a committee formed to report and the following resolution was unanimously passed: "That we fully endorse the stand taken by the Provincial Association and that the secretary write the provincial secretary, R. McKenzie, and our M.P. expressing our wishes in the matter." We have just unloaded another car of flour and feed.

F. H. PAYNTER,  
Secretary.

#### DIRECT LEGISLATION MEETINGS

The Direct Legislation League is keeping F. J. Dixon on the road enlightening the people on this much needed reform. Meetings have been arranged at Otterburne, February 6, Rosser, February 7, Poplar Point, February 9, Keyes, February 10. Other meetings are being arranged and branches of the Grain Growers' Association wishing to secure the services of Mr. Dixon should write to the Secretary of the Direct Legislation League, 253 Chambers of Commerce, Winnipeg.

#### FARM HELP FROM BRITAIN

The Manitoba Grain Growers' association has received a notice from their agent in England that fifty farm laborers, coming over on the advanced fare scheme, are sailing on the "Virginian" on February 18, and are due to reach Winnipeg about March 1.

Quite a number of farmers who received help last year on this plan are already making applications for help for the coming season, which is an assurance that they received satisfactory treatment.

If the secretaries of the Association would, as soon as possible, ascertain the number of their members who require help for the coming season and notify the Central Office, it would greatly facilitate the work and assure the applicants for help of receiving their help at the time required. We do not want to bring any men over without being assured that we can place them without any hitch on a farm as soon as they arrive. Secretaries that have not received blank application forms, or those who wish more, can secure them from the Central Office.

#### A LETTER FROM LAUDER

Enclosed please find money order for the sum of \$10.50, being the half of twenty-one members' fees to Central Association. It affords me great pleasure to be in a position to send you the above amount, and to report that we have re-organized our local branch here and hope to win nearly every farmer to espouse his own cause by becoming an active member of our Association. At a meeting held on the 20th we had an interesting time discussing the Hail Insurance Bill, and appointed two delegates to the Brandon convention, and also decided to hold a concert some time in January, for which occasion we may call upon Central for a speaker. Will conclude with an extract from my little rhyme upon the Grain Growers' Association: And thus there into being sprang

Our noble organization,  
Which numbers 'mong its membership  
The bone and sinew of our nation.

The Grain Growers' Association is composed

Of farmers true and wide awake,  
Who seek conditions to improve  
Each for his own and neighbors' sake.

Our motto—"Equal Rights to All,

Special Privileges to None,"  
Should good will and respect command  
From every freeborn mother's son.

D. S. CRAM,  
Secretary.

#### FLAX BINDER TWINE PROPOSITION

On Wednesday evening, January 14, the Vermillion branch of the Grain Growers' Association met at the Burrows school to receive the report of delegates to the Brandon convention. This was ably rendered by Messrs. Wm. Ward and H. H. Lawrence, the gathering of some forty farmers being much interested in the work of the convention. Co-operation and organization were discussed at some length. It was the unanimous opinion

#### Directors:

Peter Wright, Myrtle; R. M. Wilson, Marringhurst; P. D. McArthur, Longburn; Frank Simpson, Shoal Lake; W. H. English, Harding; R. J. Avison, Gilbert Plains.

that some move should be made to form ourselves into a co-operative society, instead of pursuing the old system of ordering goods thru the local Association. The latter method had proved very inconvenient, altho considerable money had been saved. It was also decided to hold in the near future an entertainment for the benefit of the Association. Messrs. Manns and Fuller, representing The Grain Growers' Grain Co. Ltd., gave an address relative to the flax binder twine proposition, which is before the farmers at present. This was received with enthusiasm, which resulted in the placing of \$1,260 worth of shares at this point. Several farmers from the neighboring district of Mount View were present. They have decided to organize a branch of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association at that point on Friday, January 16, and several Vermillion members have volunteered their assistance at this meeting.

WM. F. KERR,  
Secretary.

#### OSPREY'S ANNUAL MEETING

The third annual meeting of the Osprey Grain Growers' Association was held in the schoolhouse on December 30. The principal business of the meeting was the election of officers for the ensuing year. E. C. Murray, the president, gave a brief address, reviewing the work done in the past three years, showing the necessity of organization and co-operation among the farmers, providing they wished to accomplish anything for themselves and their fellowmen and to have a voice in the lawmaking of their country. At the close of his address he resigned his position as president, stating that he thought it was necessary to have a change as he had presided since the Association was organized. All members present voted for Mr. Murray to resume the position he was so capable of holding. Mr. Murray thanked them, but declined. Officers elected for the year are as follows: President, D. G. Strohman; vice-president, J. Batters; secretary-treasurer, E. F. Drayson; auditor, F. L. Pesket; directors, F. Hockin, T. C. Drayson, E. C. Murray, W. Young, W. Sharpin and R. Habbirk. D. G. Strohman was appointed delegate to the Brandon convention. F. L. Pesket gave a very interesting and instructive address on organization, which was much appreciated. Short addresses followed from the members which were full of enthusiasm and hope for the coming year.

#### GOOD PROGRAM AT WELLWOOD

A very interesting meeting was held in the Orange Hall, Wellwood, on January 12, under the auspices of the local Grain Growers. The meeting took the form of an entertainment, with the president, Mr. Boughiey, in the chair. We had a lecture from Wm. Meneer, who was visiting his brother, John Meneer, of this place. Another address was given by Rev. Mr. Lowrie, and a report of the Brandon convention by Messrs. Geo. Graham and N. Neilson, all of which were well worth driving miles to hear. A number of songs and selections of music were well rendered by local talent. About 11 p.m. the meeting adjourned to meet again on February 2 at 7 p.m.

NEIL WRIGHT,  
Sec.-Treas.

#### MAYFIELD'S PROSPECTS GOOD

The annual meeting of the Mayfield Grain Growers' association was held on the 15 inst., at the Orange Hall, Mayfield, with over twenty members present. Speakers were heard from Pine Creek and Gladstone on the work of their branches. The annual report showed thirty-two paid up members for 1913, with the branch in good financial standing, and prospects look much better for 1914. The following officers were elected: L. P. Lamb, President; A. McIntosh, Vice-President; W. Kay, District Representative; J. M. Ferguson, Secretary-Treasurer. Directors: A. Butterfield, H. Telford, J. Huddleston, J. Hunter, M. Moger and A. Jefferson.

J. M. FERGUSON, Sec.-Treas.

**EXECUTIVE**  
 Hon. Pres.: E. N. Hopkins, Moose Jaw  
 Pres.: J. A. Maharg, Moose Jaw  
 Vice-Pres.: Chas. A. Dunning, Beaverdale  
 Sec.-Treas.: Fred W. Green, Moose Jaw  
 A. G. Hawkes, Percival  
 F. M. Gates, Fillmore  
 J. F. Reid, Orcadia

#### DIRECTORS AT LARGE

Fred W. Green, Moose Jaw  
 J. B. Musselman, Cupar  
 George Langley, Maymont  
 C. E. Platt, Tantallon  
 A. G. Hawkes, Percival

#### Carnduff Annual Meeting

At the annual meeting of the Carnduff Grain Growers' Association held on Wednesday, December 17, the following officers for the ensuing year were elected: President, Nelson Spencer; vice-president, Ed. Quanstrom; secretary-treasurer, John Shier. A good representative board of directors were also elected. The Carnduff Association has shown itself to be an active wide awake organization. It is now starting on its fifth year since re-organized. During the four years of its career J. W. Cairns has been president, and it was a matter of regret to our members that owing to other duties Mr. Cairns could not continue in office. However, another good man has been elected to fill the position of president, who, with the assistance of a good staff, will promote the interests of the Grain Growers, which spells out the interests of the community. The secretarial work continues in the same hands as before. At this meeting the Association thought proper to recognize the satisfactory manner in which the work of the secretary had been done, in a substantial way. The resolutions which will come before the Moose Jaw convention and the matter of a creamery plant at Carnduff will be before our next meeting.

J. SHIER,  
 Secretary.

#### Workman Union Organized

On Saturday, December 13, a Grain Growers' Association was organized at Workman with a good strong membership. John Young occupied the chair, and after showing the benefits of co-operation among farmers, District Organizer Nelson Spencer addressed the meeting and was followed by J. W. Cairns. The work of organizing was then completed and we expect to hear great things from Workman in the future.

#### Lecture on Canadian Wheat

On the evening of Friday, January 9, the people of this district had the pleasure of listening to a lecture delivered by A. F. Mantle, deputy minister of agriculture. The schoolhouse was filled with an appreciative audience and the lecture was illustrated by about eighty lantern slides. It will be remembered that Mr. Mantle accompanied the Agricultural Commission of Saskatchewan and the commission appointed to investigate the grain trade—as secretary. While on the tour of investigation the commission visited every place of importance where the grain from Saskatchewan was handled, from the point of shipment to its ultimate destination. Wherever possible photographs were secured which would in any way illustrate the moving and handling of our staple product, and from these pictures lantern slides have been prepared. The lecturer had with him an up-to-date lantern, which threw a clear and fair sized picture on the screen.

#### Loading and Inspecting

The series commenced with a view showing an ox team drawing a load of grain into one of our country elevators. Also a view showing a string of grain tanks behind an engine. We were then taken on a tour, visiting the great railway yards of Winnipeg, with their miles of tracks, which at the rush season are crowded with loaded cars, and we saw that the problem of handling such an immense volume of traffic in the fall of the year is more serious than is generally understood. The method of inspection was clearly explained and several views were given showing the men at work taking samples, which are carefully inspected by a large staff of experts and graded. This, we are informed, can only be done satisfactorily in the daylight. After leaving Winnipeg the immense mills of the Lake of the Woods Company were visited and the trip continued to the lake front. Here we saw the great terminal elevators, huge structures of concrete and steel, holding millions of bushels of

grain. We saw the wheat being transferred from the cars (after the grain door had been smashed with an axe) into hoppers that were placed under the cars, from which the wheat is conveyed on wide belts along subterranean passages to the working house, where it is cleaned and weighed. A number of pictures illustrating the general working of these great terminal elevators were scanned with peculiar interest, for the prairie farmer has a shrewd suspicion of these public elevators, which are owned and operated by private companies. Of course there are government inspectors, but the whole business is so great and complicated that by manipulating levers and ropes the stream of wheat can be directed to almost any desired point.

#### In Ocean Steamers

From these places the grain is loaded into steamers which, if they do not draw more than fourteen feet of water, can carry their cargo down to Montreal—the ocean port. But if of greater capacity, the cargo must be unloaded into a transfer elevator and from there into the cars again. But if the Welland Canal is deepened and improved or a waterway constructed from the Georgian Bay to the Ottawa River, then these larger boats can proceed with their cargo to the ocean port. The lecturer explained the method by which the wheat was taken from the hold of the boats and carried to the storage warehouses, and we had several views of the Marine Leg, which is a construction of steel, something like a steam shovel, only instead of one big box it has innumerable small buckets. At Montreal we saw the method used for loading into the ocean steamers. Small quays are built on piles driven into the bed of the harbor and warehouses constructed and equipped with the necessary machinery. Here the lake steamers or cars transfer their loads to the big boats. (We are told the great liners would rather take any other cargo than grain).

#### U.S. Canal Competition

Not all our wheat goes from Canadian ports. A vast amount goes from New York, and when the Erie Canal is completed we shall find a larger amount still will go via U.S.A. The simple reason is that the cost will be about a third of what the railway can carry it for. It is up to Canada now to devise a means of retaining this trade, and as far as we can see, improvements in the waterways is the only solution.

#### Unloading at Liverpool, etc.

Once the grain is safely stowed away in the hull of the ocean vessel it is only a matter of a few days before it reaches one or the other of the European ports. Liverpool, with its great mills and warehouses, was visited and one of the slides pictured the Hon. George Langley clad in a white smock investigating the process by which the Canadian wheat is manufactured into British flour. This caused an outburst of merriment, for the jolly rotundity of our popular representative was in no way minimized by the photograph.

Pictures of Bristol, Hull and London ports were then shown us and the methods adopted at these places of unloading by suction pipes were clearly illustrated and explained. Also a number of pictures showing the methods employed in continental ports—one the primitive method of carrying the grain out in sacks by men, and others by the most modern and expeditious of contrivances. We were shown also the type of boat that carries the grain far inland on the waterways of Europe, boats in which the owner and his family live.

#### How Co-operation Helps Denmark

Also pictures of rural Denmark where co-operation has had such a beneficial influence in helping the people into a comfortable condition of life. These thrifty people on small farms maintain a position which would be the envy of

many a Western farmer with many times their acreage. The farm houses, the buildings, the highways minus fences, but bordered with fruit trees (the proceeds of which defray the costs of road making), the cattle tethered out to pasture, the prosperous looking home folks were all portrayed and described in a most interesting manner. We were also favored with pictures of the co-operative stores, creameries, packing houses, etc.

At the close of this most interesting and instructive lecture a hearty vote of thanks was accorded to Mr. Mantle, and the meeting was closed by singing the National Anthem. The general opinion was that the Department of Agriculture was to be congratulated on the possession of such a capable and courteous gentleman as Deputy Minister.

BEN P. SALOWAY,

Sec'y Halcyonia Assn.  
 Mr. Mantle will give this illustrated lecture at the convention, Moose Jaw, February 11-13.

F. W. G.

#### Rozilee's Steady Work

We held our annual meeting last week and had the largest attendance yet, namely, twenty. This may not seem much to you, but it represents slow but steady progress during the three years we have been in existence. We had twenty-six members last year. We are a small Association, but what we lack in numbers we make up in enthusiasm.

Our energies last year were concentrated upon getting shareholders for a co-operative elevator at Shellbrook, our nearest town, and I am happy to say that so far as it lies with us we were successful and we now await the company's decision. In this work we had generous support from outside farmers, most of whom would join the Association if they lived near enough to attend the meetings. We had hard work in getting the shareholders as they are mostly small farmers in this district and nearly all took only one share. We are the only Association in a district large enough to support four or five. There is great need of organization work around us and we have several times thought of trying to organize other Associations in the district, but somehow we seem to always have enough to do at home. Our late secretary-treasurer, B. H. Butler, retired this year after three years' service in that capacity and we decided to present him with a life membership ticket as a small mark of our appreciation. We have decided to send two delegates to the convention, Messrs. E. H. Waller and Walter Brown, and shall be glad to receive credentials for same in due course.

J. W. PAYNE,  
 Sec'y Rozilee G.G.A.

#### Collecting Machine Company's Note

I am very much obliged to you indeed for the nice letter I received from you the other day. I am sending you \$6.50 fees, which please find enclosed. We have now thirteen members and one of them is a life member. We intend holding a basket social next month when we expect to add a considerable number of new members to our list.

I have been asked to go as a delegate to the convention and may then have a chance of meeting you face to face.

I have much pleasure in being able to tell you that our little Association is beginning to be felt as a power for good. Altho we only had a membership of twelve last year we were the means of taking down the price of binder twine about 2½ cents. Co-operation is our slogan. I will send you a copy of any resolutions that we may pass from time to time.

Suppose I owe a company \$100 and my note falls due on a certain date, and before that date I received a letter from the company's collector asking me to come to town to meet him on a certain

DIRECTORS	
Dist. No.	1—B. M. Hendrickson, Outlook
"	2—M. P. Boody, Rouleau
"	3—Nelson Spencer, Carnduff
"	4—F. M. Gates, Fillmore
"	5—J. W. Easton, Moosomin
"	6—F. M. Redman, Grenfell
"	7—J. E. Paynter, Tantallon
"	8—A. B. McGregor, Davidson
"	9—John F. Reid, Orcadia
"	10—J. L. Rooke, Togo
"	11—Thomas Sales, Langham
"	12—And. Knox, Prince Albert
"	13—Dr. Henry, Mildred
"	14—Jno. N. Burrell, Gerowville
"	15—Thos. Conlon, Archie

day and stating that in the event of my not turning up and him having to hire a livery and come to my place to see me, would I have to foot the bill both for wages and livery? Does the law allow him to collect that? Quite a lot of that kind of work has been done in this neighborhood. Trusting to hear from you as soon as convenient.

GEORGE MESS,

Sec'y Perley G.G.A.

George Mess, Esq.:

Re machine company's action re note. If you have agreed to pay your note at a certain place at a certain time and you let it go over due and they notified you to come in and meet their agent at the point where you agreed to pay the note and you fail to come and it necessitates their going to you to collect, I think they can charge you the expenses of so doing. But if they ask you to come in and see them before the note comes due, you do not have to do anything of the kind as far as I know.

F. W. G.

#### A Model Start

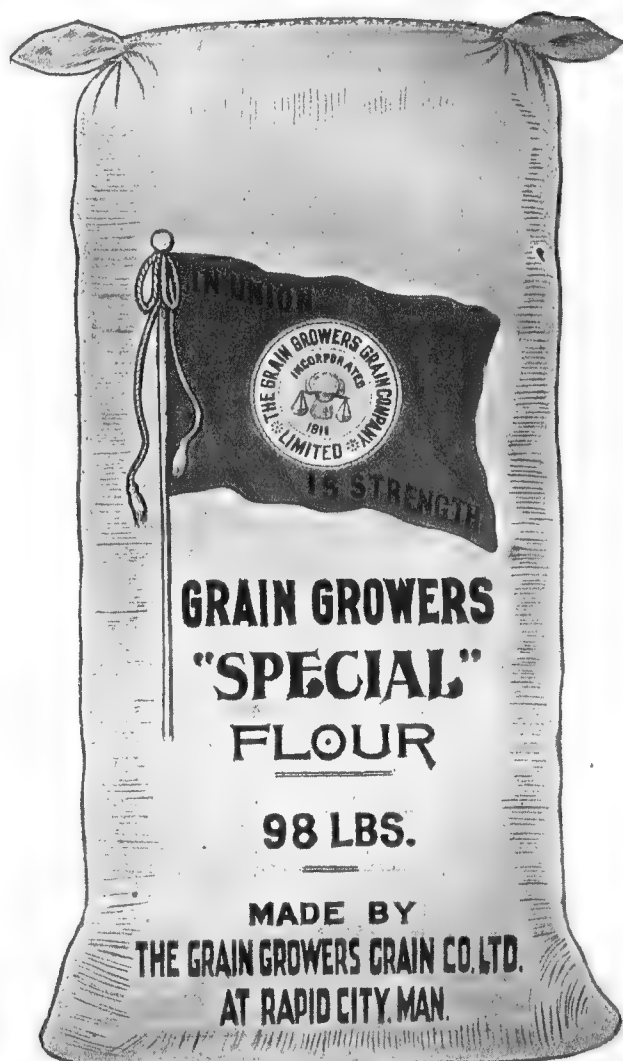
A meeting was held at our schoolhouse on the 3rd inst. for the purpose of forming a branch of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association. Twenty-two persons became members and the following were elected officers for the ensuing year: President, M. H. Kine; vice-president, W. J. B. Cannan; secretary-treasurer, G. Gould; directors, L. Prosser, W. Barker, J. Hueskins, H. Block, W. Giggs, W. J. Halliday. A committee of three having previously been appointed to draft constitution and by-laws, these were disposed of right away. The name adopted for our Association is "North End," and we will meet every other Saturday at 8 p.m. from the 3rd January till the end of March, and from then to the 1st of November every second Saturday in the month. Place of meeting, North End schoolhouse, on satisfactory arrangements being made with trustees. At the conclusion of official business it is proposed to elect a fresh chairman each evening to preside over discussions, debates, etc. Cushing's Manual to govern the rulings of the chair. A debate on "Reciprocity" is promised at our next meeting. On account of being bounded by the Senlac, Evesham and Macklin Associations on the N.E., east and south and by Alberta on the west, our sphere of influence is somewhat restricted, but we have hopes of increasing our membership by a few at any rate. Meanwhile I am enclosing you money order for \$11, being Central dues on twenty-two members at 50 cents per head. Kindly forward me tickets and constitutions. Also let me know price of buttons.

CHARLES GOULD,  
 Sec'y North End Assn.

#### Pledged to Attend Every Meeting

The Ingleford Grain Growers' Association held their annual meeting on January 9, all officers present. Ten members at once paid their fees for 1914 and pledged themselves to attend every meeting thru the year. The president stated that this local must be kept up in order to help the Central and main Association. The date of our meeting was set for the first Friday evening in each month, at the Ingleford schoolhouse. Arrangements were made for a debate on the evening of February 6. Resolved: That mixed farming is more beneficial to us than straight grain growing. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Hon. president, James Catherwood; president, J. L. Dinsmore; vice-president, John Dalgleish; secretary-treasurer, G. W. Kurtz; directors, S. Barnard, G. Peler-son, I. Fisher, H. S. McLean, George Cullham, H. Garland, A. V. Carefoot; delegate to the convention, G. W. Kurtz.

G. W. KURTZ,  
 Sec'y Ingleford Assn.



# NOW!

**Is the time to order  
your supply of Flour  
for next Summer**

## Prices will be Higher

Send us your order now and we will buy in the required amount of wheat at present prices and ship the flour whenever you want it.

## Quality Guaranteed

Our flour is made from straight No. 1 Northern Wheat. There is nothing better. When The Grain Growers' Grain Company's name is behind it you have the assurance that it is **right**---or will be made **right**.

## Save Money by Co-operation

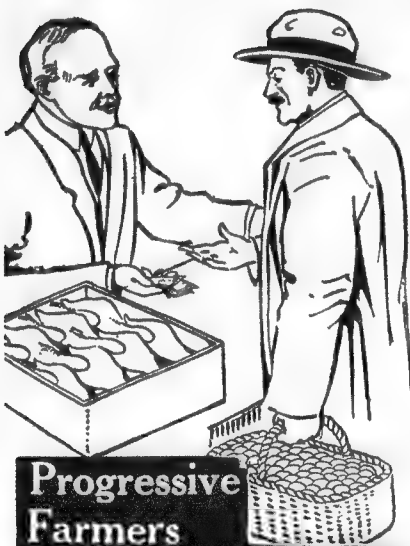
Because we sell direct to consumers for cash, eliminating travellers' expenses, retailers' profits, interest, bad debts and other charges, we are able to quote the lowest possible prices. Our object is to deliver this flour to the farmer as nearly as possible at its actual cost of manufacture. No one can do better.

## **Write for Price List**

We also handle **Coal** and **Groceries** co-operatively. Before long several other lines will be added. Now is the time to get into the co-operative business before you lose more money.

# The Grain Growers' Grain Co. Limited

WINNIPEG FORT WILLIAM VANCOUVER CALGARY



## Progressive Farmers Make Handsome Profits from Poultry

**THE stoutest advocates of Poultry**—Raising on the farm are the progressive farmers who have investigated the Peerless Way. These men are alive to the fact that Canada does not produce one third of the poultry and eggs consumed in this country, and that handsome profits go across the border to the American farmer who is called upon to supply the shortage.

You, Mr. Farmer, can have this profit, plus the amount spent in Customs duties and long freight hauls importing eggs and poultry from the States, and you will always have an eager market waiting to buy up all the poultry and eggs you can raise.

Read what this British Columbia farmer says:

*Greenwood, B.C., Dec. 1, 1913.*  
 "I am pleased to report a good season for the past summer with the poultry... pullets are just commencing to lay. Eggs hatched well and I raised practically all in the Brooder and only lost (1) chick out of 500 hatched. I sold 20 dozen baby chicks and am keeping over 150 pullets, as it is the egg trade that I am working up."

"Since last September, eggs have been selling here at 70c. per doz. and at present they are bringing 80c. and are very scarce too."  
 (Sgd.) A. R. Royce.

## The Peerless Way Makes Poultry Pay

The whole idea of the Peerless Way of Poultry Raising is to raise the greatest number of the strongest chickens at the least outlay of money and with the least expenditure of time. We know that a farmer's regular duties do not leave him much time to look after chickens, so we have bent all our energies to perfecting a system whereby a farmer can take care of 400 or 500 chickens the Peerless Way in less time than he can look after 30 or 40 the old way.

### The Booklet Tells You How

We want to tell you all about it so that you can study the question from all sides before you spend a dollar. We have written a book called "Money In Eggs," which we want to place in the hands of every up-to-date Canadian farmer. We want you to read and study this book. It will cost you the price of a post card, and it will be the means of adding hundreds of dollars to your income every year.

Mail this coupon NOW.

Lee Manfg. Co. Ltd., Pembroke, Ont.

Please send me the booklet "Money in Eggs"

Name .....

Address .....

**LEE MANUFACTURING CO. LTD.**  
 120A PEMBROKE ROAD  
**PEMBROKE** ONTARIO  
 CANADA

# Alberta

This Section of The Guide is conducted officially for the United Farmers of Alberta by P. P. Woodbridge, Secretary, Calgary, Alberta.

### Zetland's Basket Social

The following report has been received from John Nisbit, secretary of the Zetland Local Union No. 406: One year ago, on January 11, 1913, the farmers of Zetland Union No. 406 re-organized at the Lawrence schoolhouse and formed a union with ten members in support of the cause. On the first and third Saturday of each month the farmers congregated at the appointed place of meeting to discuss local affairs and co-operation, and also to take in any farmer who wished to enroll his name on the list with those already known as the United Farmers of Alberta. One year (lacking one week) shows a total membership of forty-two, all wearing that badge which signifies "U.F.A." in the Zetland Union. On Dec. 6, 1913, at the meeting of the U.F.A. the motion was moved and carried that an entertainment be held in the Lawrence schoolhouse, on Dec. 31, given by the U.F.A. A worthy committee was appointed to arrange the program, and when the time arrived for the event a gathering of about 100 people were present to enjoy themselves. A delightful program had been arranged by the committee, which served to entertain those present for about an hour. The ladies of the union had brought baskets, which contained supper for two, and an auctioneer was appointed to sell these baskets to the highest bidders. The proceeds of this feature amounted to about \$69.00. Lunches were provided for the gentlemen who were unfortunate in not getting a basket, at 50c per lunch. The proceeds of these lunches amounted to \$16.00. After all had partaken of their suppers, those who wished to remain enjoyed themselves by dancing the "Old Year" out and the "New Year" in, and surely the New Year was securely in when some journeyed homeward. On the whole the entertainment was a delightful affair and the net profits amounted to \$53.25. If the prosperity of the U.F.A. in Zetland Union is to be judged from this gathering it bids fair to become an organization of great credit to the maintainers thereof, and surely will be an organization of the people, for the people and by the people.

### Mr. Quinsey at Lost Lake

A. D. Jaycock, secretary of the Lost Lake Local Union No. 399, reports that a splendid meeting was held in the Farmers' hall at Lost Lake, on Dec. 31. A speech was made by Mr. Quinsey dealing with the new Elevator Act, co-operation, and many other things. Mr. Quinsey was asked several questions which he was quite ready and willing to answer. Although it was a very rough evening and the snow was blizzarding, there was a goodly number of farmers in attendance. The meeting commenced at 7.30 p.m. and did not break up until 11.30 p.m., and everyone went away quite pleased with what they had heard on the future prosperity of the farmers, and what is in store for them if they put their shoulders to the wheel and pull together. A hearty vote of thanks was tendered Mr. Quinsey and wishes went forth, "for he is a jolly good fellow."

### Ninety Per Cent. Enrolled

Ira D. Taylor, of Gough Lake Local No. 465 reports as follows: Our union has now a total membership of 46. Considering that we were only organized on February 15 last, we feel well satisfied with our first year's work. We still have a few outsiders within reach of our meeting place and will make special efforts to round these up early in the new year. We already have enrolled about 90 per cent. of our district. The Union is sending one delegate to Lethbridge. We held a very successful entertainment and pie social on Dec. 12. The attendance and general interest displayed promises well for good meetings during the winter. We meet twice a month.

Our Co-operative Association is getting well under way, and when started should aid in keeping up our membership and attendance. Looking forward to another year's successful work and wishing you a very happy and prosperous new year.

The annual meeting of the Buffalo View Local Union No. 561 was held on January 12, 1914. Albert Hoare moved and Jas. Mikesch seconded, that the regular meetings should be held every second Tuesday at 2 p.m., beginning January 27. Carried. Application for membership was made by C. H. Hart, introduced by A. Cooper, which was balloted on and, all being in favor, Mr. Hart was received into membership by the president. Several orders for flour and rolled oats were handed in. Mr. Hoare moved and Mr. Hart seconded that a box social and dance be given in the Buffalo View schoolhouse, on January 21, at 8 p.m., and Mr. Hart moved and Jas. Mikesch seconded that the proceeds of the entertainment, etc., be given the treasurer of the school district for other than general purpose, both of which motions were carried unanimously. The committee appointed by the union were: Messrs. Hoare, Hart and Rotoas.

### Edwell's Jolly Social

F. J. Powell sends in the following report of a very successful box social held by Edwell Local Union No. 53: A box social was held in the schoolhouse on Wednesday evening last, with J. F. Day, of Willowdale, one of the local directors, in the chair, which position he maintained in his usual genial manner. The social was an unqualified success and a large crowd turned out. The musical program was well filled and the singing was more than usually brilliant. Among those who attended to entertain the audience were: Mrs. Darling and Alec Simm. Our good friends W. H. Hadley and J. Quinlan, of Red Deer, and J. Foulds, of Delburne (who kindly presided at the organ) were heartily received and their songs and instrumental performances were much appreciated. Mrs. W. Pixley and E. Allen, of Hill End, rendered very cleverly a scene from "School for Scandal," taking the parts respectively of Lady Teazle and Sir Peter Teazle. It was well rendered and very much enjoyed. Mr. Powell, of Edwell recited an original piece entitled, "The Charge to the Edwell Local Union," which was well received. After the musical program the boxes and other good things were put up for sale by the chairman, who thus appeared in a new role, which he carried out well. The amount realized by the sale of the boxes was \$35.85, and after supper had been eaten and conversation slackened the whole crowd joined in the singing of the "Maple Leaf." Hearty votes of thanks were passed for our visitors and the chairman when the meeting came to a close at the hour of midnight, all declaring that a very jolly evening had been spent.

### Craigmyle's Concert and Banquet

The Craigmyle Union No. 242 of the Farmers' Association held a grand concert, banquet and dance on the evening of December 19, 1913, in the Craigmyle Hall, under the most favorable climatic conditions. The concert opened shortly after 7 p.m. with a musical selection by the Highland Orchestra. An address of welcome was given by the chairman, Wm. Nixon, and was heartily received by the crowd assembled. Songs, recitations, musical selections and speeches from local members were the order of the program, which was ably participated in by the following: Messrs. Fetz and Cook, Miss Stovel, Miss S. G. Martin, Mrs. Larkin, Master Marshall O'Neill, Mrs. Hazlehurst, Miss Moss, Rev. V. Houghton, A. C. White, Gilbert White, Vice-Chairman R. B. Eaton, M.P.P., A.

Farrow, W. Hazlehurst, J. E. Blore, president of the local U.F.A. The solos and music were "par excellence," and the audience showed agreeable surprise at the fine array of local talent and greatly applauded, with encores from time to time. The committee had arranged for the banquet to be served at 10.30 p.m. and the program was brought to a close by singing "God Save the King," a few minutes after that time. The banquet was served by the Hudson Cafe and the Craigmyle Restaurant, both places being elaborately decorated, having the appearance of fairy palaces. Both dining rooms were filled to the limit of their capacity. The hostesses are to be congratulated upon their fine spread of various courses and the able manner in which they catered to their guests. The good spirit of all attending this event was evidenced by the hearty feed, and the numerous toasts which were proposed helped to run the enjoyment to its fullest degree. After the banquet the guests returned to the hall and tripped the "light fantastic" till early dawn. From the style and proceedings one could scarcely conceive that they were in the old pioneer district of Lillieo. The whole event terminated in a very enjoyable and financial success. The committee deserve special praise for the untiring and persevering manner in which they labored for the success of the evening, the comfort of all present, and the clearing up of all business concerned.

### Wheatlands Against Combinations

Whereas, there is cumulative evidence from many sources, both in our country and in the United States, of the evil effects of a few men controlling the large financial and commercial institutions by being officers and directors in many companies, and, whereas, in the States this practice has become so general and the results are so harmful to the public that they are trying to abolish it by statute, and in this country has grown to such an alarming extent as to cause our official organ, The Grain Growers' Guide, to make a vigorous fight against it, and, whereas, we believe that this is a practice which is wrong in principle and should be abolished.

Therefore, be it resolved, that we declare ourselves as unalterably opposed to the principle of interlocking directorates wherever it exists, be it in our own and affiliated organizations or in the large monied institutions of the country, and would respectfully suggest that all locals and our executive board take action towards suppressing this practice, and be it further resolved, that we strongly commend The Grain Growers' Guide for the firm stand they have taken in opposition to it.

Youngstown local, No. 357, held its annual meeting on December 13, 1913. The officers elected for the ensuing year were: President, Fred W. Elder; Vice-President, R. N. Mangles; Secretary-Treasurer, D. H. Campbell. This union has had a very prosperous year, as well as a healthy growth. Owing to the railroad being in the hands of the construction company, we were unable to do much co-operative buying, but we successfully handled a car of flour and one of binder twine. We are taking orders for another car of flour and also selling shares for a Farmers' Co-operative Elevator, which we hope to have built in the spring. We now have 108 paid up members. Twelve of our old members have not paid their 1913 dues yet, but I think the most of them will at the end of the year, making a total of 120 members. We have decided to send two delegates to Lethbridge to the annual convention.

S. C. Kerslake, Secretary of the Wastina Local Union, No. 263, reports as follows: "We had a fine gathering at our annual meeting on Saturday, December 27, of members and a few others that are getting interested in the work, and who we hope will join us soon. Besides the men, there were a few of the ladies of the district present. We are taking up the elevator question along with Youngstown Union and several of the members are buying stock, so that we hope by another season to have a farmers' elevator at Youngstown."

## Breeders' Notes

### WINTER FAIR, REGINA

The prize list for the next winter fair at Regina, to be held March 10 to 13, will contain 450 cash prizes for heavy and light horses, beef cattle, sheep and swine. This gives large classifications for the various ages of both sexes in all the leading breeds. With \$6,000 offered in prize money, the individual prizes are large and well worthy of being competed for by the breeders and feeders of good livestock.

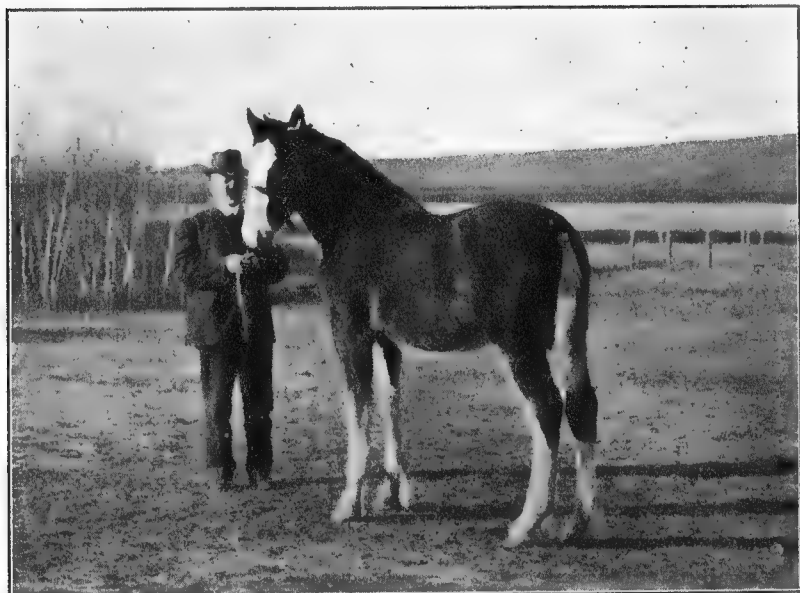
In the horse department there are classes for Clydesdales, Percherons, Belgians, other heavy Draft Breeds, Thoroughbreds, Standard-breds, Hackneys, heavy Draft Pure-bred and grade horses, express and delivery horses. Beef cattle classes are for Shorthorns, Herefords, Aberdeen-Angus and grades. In the sheep department pure-bred sheep of long woolled breeds have a class, while there is also one for the short woolled breeds. The grade sheep are divided into two classes, one for grades sired by a ram of a long woolled breed and the other for grades sired by a ram of a short woolled breed. There are swine classes for Yorkshires, Berkshires, Tamworths, grades and bacon hogs. Classes are given for carcasses of cattle, sheep and swine. Animals entered for the carcass

the foundation of an excellent herd as every female is from a tested dam.

Another big sale just reported by the Colony Farm is of eight head to Rev. Andrew Macdonald, of Ladysmith, B.C. These animals are as follows: Sire, "Colony Cornucopia King," he was bred by S. Nye, of New York, and out of a two-year-old that gave over 15,000 lbs. milk in 12 months. The females in this sale, "Lakeside Model Veeman De Kol" (14881), 20.56 lbs. butter in seven days as a four-year-old; "Homestead De Kol Colantha," with a seven-day record of 20.56 as a three-year-old; "Doncliffe Axe De Kol" (15050), "Daisy Korndyke Segis" (14179), "Miranda Douglas Segis" (14177), "Doralivay" (14841) and "Colony Sadie Korndyke" (26318).

Wm. Hodson, of Ladner, B.C., has just secured from the Colony Farm the great show bull calf, "Colony Sir Colantha Aaggie" (14983).

Even with all these heavy sales the big herd at Coquitlam is still increasing. They have just started testing "Princess Hengerveld" and on December 15 she gave 95 lbs. milk. She is in excellent condition and should be good for 100 lbs. By June, 1914, the Colony Farm expect to have ten cows that will go over the 100 lbs. of milk in 24 hours, with one that



"MISS BRUCE OF HILLOREST"  
Filly foal by "The Bruce," out of "Lady Arnott." Owned by A. and G. Mutch, Lumsden, Sask.

competition will be first shown alive and then slaughtered by the fair association.

Prize lists are now ready for distribution and may be had on application to D. T. Elderkin, Manager, Regina, Sask.

### HOLSTEINS SELLING WELL IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

Holstein cattle are holding a very high place in the dairy industry of British Columbia, and there is a keen demand for choice animals. The Colony Stock Farm, at Coquitlam, which has an established reputation throughout the entire west, is spreading around the offspring from many of its best ones. Some very heavy sales have recently taken place from this farm, and which have gone as the foundation stock for several new herds.

W. Farrell, of Vancouver, secured from the Coquitlam people four two-year-old heifers: "Friend Korndyke" (14893), "Colony Segis Elsie" (20605), "Nanute Pauline" (17134) and Clothilde of Westboro 3rd's Jennie" (26305). Later in the summer Mr. Farrell also purchased "Pietie Estate Dora" (24357). This cow has produced 19,565 lbs. milk and 875.8 lbs. butter in R.O.P. She has two daughters with two-year-old records of over 600 lbs. He also secured "Colony Victoria Poem," whose dam, "Minnie Rookers Poem," has a 100 lb. per day record; "Colony Grebega Korndyke," who is also out of a 100 lbs. dam; "Colony Orrie Korndyke," "Colony Butter Queen," and last but not least for his herd sire he secured "Colony Prince Posch Paul" (16951). This young bull is sired by the Toronto champion, "Prince Abbecker Mercena" and out of the great four-year-old cow, "Madam Posch Pauline" (10291). These animals will make

gives promise of reaching the 40 lb. standard.

So great has been the demand in British Columbia for choice Holsteins that the Colony Farm has no more females for sale, and only a few young bulls from some of their choice ones, which will go out at reasonable prices as their stables are full.

### A BREEDER'S PROBLEMS

There is one problem that presents itself to every breeder of pure-bred cattle. It is this: When the heifers come to their first milking period how much dependence can be placed upon their yield for that period in determining what sort of cows they will make? There are breeders who believe that if the heifer is a low yielder or the first period, it is a conclusive sign that she will never make a profitable cow. Others say nay to that doctrine and maintain that the heifer in most cases really does not show what she is until at the end of the second and third period. Our own observation and experience rather incline to the latter theory. Some heifers do show in their first year that they have large dairy capacity. Others just as certainly constantly improve and develop their milk yield till they are six years of age, when as a rule, they are at the summit of their yearly production. Generally speaking, it is worth while to hold on to the heifer for two or three years before condemning her.—Hoard's Dairyman.

Practical and scientific investigations prove that it takes from 50 to 67 percent. of a "full feed" to maintain animal life, and that no production in either milk or flesh can take place except from what is eaten above that quantity.



### Pure Bred Clydesdales

STALLIONS from 2 years old up. Also a bunch of yearlings from such well-known stock-getters as "BARON'S PRIDE," "HIAWATHA," "UP-TO-TIME," and other famous Scottish sires. 45 MARES from weanlings up, all imported or from imported stock. All thoroughly acclimated. Size, quality, action and soundness. Terms to suit buyers. Farm 10 miles west of Calgary. Parties wishing to see the stock will be taken out in car. Write for particulars.

W. S. HERRON, 1202 FIRST ST. E., CALGARY, Alta.

### The J C Ranch Clydesdales

One hundred and fifty head of Stallions and Mares, all ages to choose from. Home Bred and Imported. In the lot there are many choice Mares and Stallions. Prices right. Let me hear from you.

JOHN CLARK, Jr., Box 32, GLEICHEN, Alta.



Gaston the Needle Breaker  
No. 533. Imported 4-year-old  
Belgian weighing 2100 lbs.

### VANSTONE & ROGERS' Clydesdales Percherons Belgians

STALLIONS OF QUALITY AT BARGAIN PRICES  
STALLIONS ACCLIMATIZED AND FOAL GETTERS

We have an exceptional bunch of Big Drafty Stallions at North Battleford, Sask. They have great size and excellent breeding, many of them top prize-winners in the Old Country and Canada. Write to our Manager, Mr. James Brooks, North Battleford, Sask., or to

VANSTONE & ROGERS, 320 Sterling Bank, Winnipeg

### Alex. Galbraith Is offering High-Class CLYDESDALES, PERCHERONS AND HACKNEYS

CHAMPION PRIZE WINNERS  
IN EACH BREED

At Prices and Terms  
which defy Competition

Address: : BRANDON, MAN.

### The Canadian Industrial Exhibition Association

WINNIPEG, JULY 10-18, 1914

Announce the

### First Clydesdale Futurity for Foals \$200

GUARANTEED

Divided equally between sexes for Foals of 1913 with added Entrance Moneys, making this the most generous offering ever made in Canada for Yearlings.

Every Stallion Owner should be Represented

ENTRANCE FEES: \$1.00 Payable February 7, when entries close, \$2.00 May 1st, and \$2.00 June 20th, 1914

Sir WM. WHYTE, President

A. W. BELL, Manager

THIS IS STOUT  
THE PERCHERON  
MAN



A number of high quality Percherons and Shires—many of them Prize-Winners—for immediate sale. Each sold with a written guarantee. Liberal discount for cash sales. Come and look them over.

"THE OAKS" WESTBOURNE, MAN.

### Clearing Sale of Registered Clydesdale Horses

Stallions, 1 to 6 years, \$190 to \$1,500 each. Imported and home-bred Mares, all ages, \$190 to \$600 each. Holstein Bulls, 1 year, \$85 each. Holstein Cows, with Calf, \$85 each. Cash. Farm 4 1/2 miles S.W. Regina.

JOHN HORN, Home Farm, REGINA, Sask.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE



## AUCTION SALE

McLEAN'S SALE STABLES

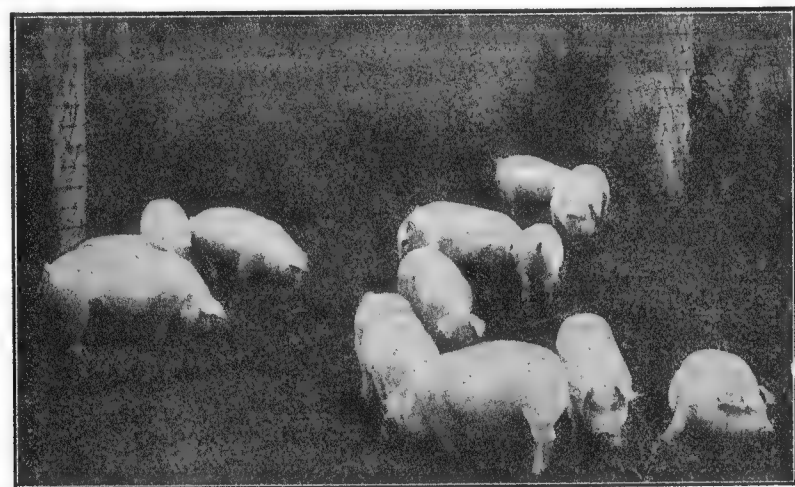
Thursday, February 19th, at 2 p.m.

OUR SIXTH ANNUAL BONSPIEL SALE 150 to 200 head of carefully selected Manitoba horses, including heavy draft, farm and delivery horses, and a few choice drivers; also one Clydesdale stallion, "Willow Creek Boy" (6498), seven years old and weighing about 1950 pounds; one

black German coach stallion, "Pirate" (2599), weighing 1500 pounds; one standard bred stallion, "Captain Sims" (51523), coming five years old and weighing about 1100 pounds. This horse is a square trotter and can show better than a twenty clip.

AUCTION SALES EVERY THURSDAY AT OUR NEW STABLES, Corner Arlington and Alexander, south of the Stock Exchange Hotel. Take a Logan Ave. West car at corner of Logan and Main to Stock Exchange Hotel; or Arlington car at Union Bank to Arlington Street, and walk a short distance north.

E. W. McLEAN, Cor. Arlington and Alexander Streets, Winnipeg



## SEE THE O.I.C. PIG GROW INTO MONEY

If you are interested in Hogs write:—

**GLENLEA STOCK FARM**

Office: 702 Grain Exchange WINNIPEG, Man.



Baron's Henchman (imp.) 10015 (15062). Sire, Baron's Chief. Dam, Daisy of Auchafor, by Record Reign.

## Kilallan Stock Farm

N. A. WEIR, Oshat, Alta., Importer and Breeder of REGISTERED CLYDESDALES

Baron's Henchman has headed my stud for four years and is now for sale. He has left me a splendid string of young stallions and fillies, any of which are for sale. This horse has twice taken second place at Edmonton exhibition, and was three times first and champion at Camrose, Alta. A yearling filly sired by him was first at Edmonton this year. He gets the showing quality and breed type. SPECIAL: Two 3-year-old stallions sired by Dunure Pebble, will be sold at a right price. These colts are big, and have nice quality and straight action.

WRITE FOR PARTICULARS



Glencarnock Victor II, Champion Steer Chicago 1913

## Glencarnock Champion

## Angus Cattle

To Breed Champions Sow the Seed of Champions

We have a splendid lot of young bulls of approved breeding at reasonable prices. Also a few good heifers in calf to our famous stock bulls. Lay the foundation of a pure bred herd by purchasing one or more heifers. Write for Catalog and prices. Sold out of Boars and Rams. A few bred Yorkshire sows still for sale.

**J. D. MCGREGOR : BRANDON, MAN.**



## Piegan Creek Horse Ranch

CLYDESDALES BERKSHIRES S.C.R.I. REDS

I have a choice collection of Stallions of the best blood and breeding, three and four years old. All have been in the country over eighteen months and are thoroughly acclimatized; have size and quality, and all are broken to work. Also some fine big four year old Geldings.

The Berkshire Boars are all from prize-winning stock, and are all ready for service. Prices reasonable—Terms liberal. Parties wishing to see the stock will be driven out to the ranch from Seven Persons Station by Mr. Carlson.

DAVID CARGILL, Seven Persons, Alta.

## CLYDESDALES

## SHORTHORNS

A choice lot of young heifers, also a few young bulls, ready for service in Spring, for immediate sale. These all from pure-bred prize-winning stock. Clydesdale stallions at very moderate prices.

**GLENALMOND STOCK FARM**

**C. F. LYALL, STROME, ALTA.**

## Farming for Profit

Continued from Page 10

### REASONS FOR THE PRESENT SHORTAGE OF EGGS

From the time that mixed farming became general in the Central States, the United States egg crop has been able to keep pace with the demand and heretofore, when there was a shortage in Canada, eggs have been available on the Chicago and other large Western markets. This winter, however, increased consumption on the part of the Americans themselves, and thru a slightly smaller egg crop this year, the usual surplus is not available. In recent years the Canadian storage crop was sufficient to meet the demand until the middle of December or a little later. After that American eggs were imported to supply the shortage.

In actual receipts possibly the United States crop was not much smaller than previous years, but, owing to the extremely mild weather, winter production was phenomenally large, with a corresponding falling off in spring production. This meant a short crop for storage, as storage eggs are what largely supply the demand during the winter months. This accounts for the fact that the price of eggs is higher in the United States, and that there is little or no surplus for export to Canada. In fact, since the revision of the tariff, the United States is actually importing, over 8,000 cases of foreign eggs having been received in New York alone during the week ending November 29. It is expected that the availability of foreign eggs for both the United States and Canada will have the effect of averting a serious shortage and of reducing materially the price to the consumer.

The imports of eggs into Canada from the United States during fiscal year ending March 31, 1913, were as follows:

	Dozen
British Columbia	5,529,414
Manitoba	2,664,326
Alberta	1,954,110
Ontario	1,724,629
Quebec	812,201
Saskatchewan	414,340
Yukon	138,779
Nova Scotia	1,996
New Brunswick	316
Prince Edward Island	

Total..... 13,240,111

### THE CARE OF THE BULL

A neighbor expressed his astonishment at seeing a collection of broken bull-rings in my stable. He had not known that a bull's nose would withstand the strain required to break a ring, especially the steel ring that had broken twice, says W. C. Jeffries in the Ohio Farmer, Cleveland. An article in the Farmer recommends the use of a rope on the bull's horns as a means of controlling him, but the editor very properly suggests the use of a ring in the nose; the advice would have been all the better if a steel ring had been recommended instead of a copper one, as it is well known that a copper ring will break like glass if the bull takes a notion that way. In fact, an ordinary steel ring, although much better than copper, is not equal to the strain that at times will be brought to bear upon it. In some of the larger herds, where several bulls are in use and where, of course, the excitement is greater than in an ordinary farm herd, I have seen what appeared to be excessively heavy steel rings in use, and it was the provoking, and at times dangerous, experience of the owner with lighter rings that caused the adoption of the heavier ones.

A large herd was, until recently, owned and kept in the city of Milwaukee. Four bulls were necessary and when one belled they all belled. The presence of strangers is particularly objectionable to a bull, and there were plenty of strangers visiting this herd. Strange voices, bellowing bulls, and the clanking of their heavy chains, reminded one of a menagerie and was anything but agreeable to those who were inclined to be timid. The heavy rings were masters of the situation and will continue to be so until the bull tears off the end of his nose, which he has been known to do. Timid, flighty bulls are the ones that break the most rings and chains; at least that has been the case in the writer's herd, as I have never owned a cross bull. I used to keep the bull near the horses, and if perchance a horse would get loose



Number of Draft Stallions imported to Canada in 1912, from the Government Official Report:

**Percheron 314**

**Belgian 67**

Shire 48, Suffolk 20, Clydesdale 371

For particulars about the popular

## Percheron and Belgian Stallions

For Sale on liberal terms and guarantee

Write or call on

**J. H. GRAHAM**

Barn 313 20th St. W. (near Barry Hotel) SASKATOON, SASK.

## Hampshire Swine

THE PROFIT MAKERS

Send for Prices of the best Breed of Hogs on earth

**J. H. Rutherford, Caledon East, Ont.**

## Ayrshires and Berkshires

For immediate sale, 2 young bulls, fit for service, sired by our stock bull "Netherhall Douglas Swell," out of prize-winning, high producing dams.

**BERKSHIRES**—Two grand 2 year old boars, also a number of young pigs, 10 to 14 weeks old, both sexes, sure breeders. Order early. Will not ship anything that won't give satisfaction.

**J. J. RICHARDS & SONS**

Woodlands Stock Farm, RED DEER, ALTA. Long Distance Phone.

## Percheron and Belgian Stallions and Mares

To Exchange for choice unincumbered Farm Lands desirably located. You have too much land and not enough stock to farm successfully

**W. L. DECLOW, Importer, Cedar Rapids, Ia**



## DUROC JERSEY SWINE

Champions and Prize-winners at all the principal summer fairs in the four provinces. Eight imported mature sows. A few gilts absolutely new blood, to breed to boars of new blood. Young stock for sale, all ages, both sexes. Write us.

**O. & O. C. MILLER, No. 1 Farm, 1 Mile W. Strathmore, Alta.**

## White Wyandottes

Five 1st and 2nd Prizes on six entries at Portage Poultry Show, January 1914. You want Cockerels that will positively improve the laying qualities of your flock. We have them at \$3.00 and \$5.00 each. Order from this ad. before the best are gone.

**THE WYANDOTTE FARM**  
Box 350, MACDONALD, MAN.

## EGGS

EXPRESS PREPAID—all the standard breeds of Chickens, Ducks, Geese and Turkeys. HIGH-CLASS STRAINS. Write today for catalog describing breeds—also poultry supplies. IT'S FREE.

**J. H. RUTHERFORD, Box 62**  
Caledon East, Ontario

## NOTICE TO FARMERS

If you want to sell or exchange your farm for Winnipeg revenue bearing property, send us full description as to location and price. We guarantee results. Address: Farm Dept., National Realty and Investment Co. 501 Keewayden Bldg., Winnipeg.

## IZAL DISINFECTANT

Absolutely destroys flies, lice, ticks and other parasites. Certain cure for eczema, itch, mange and other skin diseases. Write today for free booklet, stating for what purpose you require the remedy. Put up in tins and barrels.

**PARKER-WHYTE LIMITED**  
Izal Sales Agents for Western Canada  
Winnipeg Manitoba

## Saskatchewan Cattle Sales

There will be held at Regina, at 1.30 p.m., Friday, March 13, in connection with the Annual Winter Fair, March 10 to 13, under the auspices of the Saskatchewan Cattle Breeders' Association, assisted by the Dominion and Provincial Departments of Agriculture

### A Sale of Pure Bred Bulls and Cows

Under the usual regulations. A large number of animals already promised. For further information, rules, etc., write the secretary,

Live Stock Associations, Dept. of Agriculture, Regina, Sask.

## Saskatchewan Horse Sales

There will be held at Regina in connection with the Annual Provincial Winter Fair, March 10 to 13, under the auspices of the Saskatchewan Horse Breeders' Association

### A Sale of Pure Bred Horses

Entries will be accepted for Pure-Bred Males foaled after January 1, 1912, and for Females any age. Entries for this year only limited to Saskatchewan breeders. For rules, entry forms or further information, write the Secretary,

Live Stock Associations, Dept. of Agriculture, Regina, Sask.

## TENTH ANNUAL Pure Bred Cattle Sale

By the Cattle Breeders' Association of Manitoba

**Brandon, Man., March 4**

THE MOST FASHIONABLY BRED CONTRIBUTIONS EVER  
SENT FORWARD TO THESE SALES

**All Stock sold at Your Own Price**

Delivered anywhere in Manitoba for \$3.00; to other points cheap rates. Catalog now ready.

JAS. DUTHIE, President  
Hartney, Man.

A. W. BELL, Secretary  
Winnipeg, Man.

## MANITOBA Winter Fair and Fat Stock Show

PROVINCIAL POULTRY SHOW SEED GRAIN FAIR

**Brandon, March 2 to 6 inclusive**

FOR HORSES **\$12,000** POULTRY  
BEEF CATTLE : IN PRIZES : SWINE AND  
SHEEP : SEED GRAIN

**CANADA'S GREATEST WINTER FAIR**

Ample accommodation for all Exhibits. Annual Meetings of Live Stock Associations. Home Economics and Domestic Science a leading feature of the Fair. Ladies of Manitoba are invited.

**Don't Miss This Fair!**

Single fare railway rates from all points in Manitoba and West to Swift Current. Entries close Feb. 21st. Write for Prize List.

J. D. MCGREGOR  
President

W. H. ENGLISH  
Vice-President

W. I. SMALE  
Sec.-Manager

## SASKATCHEWAN PROVINCIAL WINTER FAIR, REGINA

March 10th, 11th, 12th and 13th, 1914

CATTLE HORSES SHEEP SWINE

**\$7,000.00 in Prizes**

The Fair will be held in the new Winter Fair Building which cost \$130,000.00

The best way to dispose of surplus stock is by exhibiting at this Fair. Apply to the Manager for Prize Lists and other information  
ROBERT SINTON, President, Regina D. T. ELDERKIN, Manager, Regina

## Bonnie Brae Stock Farm

Some fine young bulls for immediate sale, among them the second prize calf at Calgary this summer. Also "Bideau Calamity's Son," 3 years old in March, out of a cow which made 19½ lbs. of butter in 7 days, as a two-year-old. Am booking orders for Bull Calves and some choice Breeding Cows. Sixty head to choose from.

WINNERS OF 37 PRIZES AT CALGARY AND EDMONTON THIS YEAR

Our Specialty—to supply the best Holsteins in the West to buyers who appreciate such animals.

Joseph H. Laycock - Okotoks, Alta.

## Alberta Spring Shows and Sales

Held at Calgary

HORSE SHOW

April 14 to 18

AUCTION SALE OF HORSES

April 16

PURE BRED CATTLE SHOW

April 14

AUCTION SALE OF BULLS

April 15

Reduced passenger rates. Entries close as follows—Cattle Show and Sale, February 20; Horse Sale, March 7; Horse Show, March 28.

For Prize Lists and Catalogs apply to:

E. L. RICHARDSON  
Secretary, Victoria Park  
Calgary, Alta.

GEO. LANE, Calgary  
President Alberta Horse  
Breeders' Association

J. L. WALTERS, Clive  
President Alberta Cattle  
Breeders' Association



## Marathon Importing Stables

**New Importation of Percheron Stallions**

The best of color; of splendid weight, bone, quality and style. They will suit you if you are looking for a good Percheron Stallion. The prices are right and the stallions are right. Come and look them over.

New importations of high-class two-year-old stallions and fillies due about beginning of December. Enquiries promptly attended to.

W. H. DEVINE, 228 13TH AVENUE WEST, CALGARY, ALTA.

(15 years salesman for W. S. J. B. & B. Dunham, Wayne, Ill.)

## Sinton's Clydesdales

Won Championship of three Prairie Provinces, Winter 1913; Championship All Draft Breeds (groups) Manitoba and Saskatchewan.

1st in Aged Stallions, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta; 1st in 4-year olds, Manitoba and Saskatchewan; 2nd in 4-year olds, Saskatchewan and Alberta; 1st in 8-year olds, Regina Summer Fair; 3rd in 8-year olds, Manitoba and Saskatchewan Winter Fairs; 1st and 3rd in 2-year olds, Manitoba Winter Fair; 2nd and 3rd in 2-year-olds, Saskatchewan Winter Fair; 2nd in 2-year-olds, Regina Summer Fair; 2nd and 6th in 2-year olds, Chicago International, 1913.

**SPECIALS, SASKATCHEWAN:** Gold Medal, donated by the Clydesdale Horse Society of Great Britain and Ireland, and \$50.00 donated by the Clyde Horse Association of Canada, for best Stallion; King's Hotel Cup, value \$100.00, for best three Clydesdales owned by one man, won three times; President Bryce's special \$20.00 for best five Clydesdale Males of Females, owned by one exhibitor; Zenoleum Trophy, silver service, for best five horses any breed.

**SPECIALS, MANITOBA:** Telegram Cup, for best aged stallion on ground; Cox and Robinson Silver Cup, value \$50.00, for best three stallions, any breed; \$50.00 by Clydesdale Horse Association of Canada for Grand Champion Clydesdale Stallion.

**SPECIALS, ALBERTA—\$50.00** by the Clydesdale Horse Association of Canada for the Grand Champion Clydesdale Stallion.

We expect to show a fresh horse in four sections of Class 1 at the coming Winter Fairs, each one of which was a first prize winner in Scotland.

Our Horses are all for sale. See them at Brandon and Regina Winter Fairs

Address: ROBERT SINTON, REGINA, SASK.

## Percheron Stallion "Malordon" For Sale

The Dubuc Percheron Horse Association have decided to dispose of their imported registered stallion "Malordon," and will receive sealed bids until March 1st, 1914.

**DESCRIPTION AND PEDIGREE—**The Black Percheron Stallion "Malordon," with star and right hind foot white. Registered in the Percheron Stud Book of France as No. 53754, American Stud Book as No. 48155. Sire, "Xenophon," 29494 (46909), by "Lyceen," 21630 (42309). Dam, "Cocotte," 42540, by Brock, 21266 (37442). Foaled April 21, 1902. Bred by M. Gannier, Department of Eure et Loir. Imported from France in 1906 by Dunham and Fletcher, Wayne, Ill., U.S.A. Said to be the best Black Percheron Stallion ever brought to Saskatchewan.

The Shareholders reserve the right to reject any or all bids.

**TERMS OF SALE—**One Hundred Dollars (\$100.00) cash when deal is closed, balance one or two years, on approved lien notes bearing 10% interest.

Address all inquiries and bids to

E. H. CLAYTON, Secy., Percheron Horse Company, DUBUC, SASK.

## SHIP YOUR GRAIN to PETER JANSEN CO.

GRAIN COMMISSION MERCHANTS

328 GRAIN EXCHANGE, WINNIPEG, MAN.

**You Want Results We get Them for You**

Write for Market Quotations. Send Samples and ask for Values

Make Bill of Lading read "PETER JANSEN CO., PORT ARTHUR" or "PORT WILLIAM"

# Farmers Market Place

CONDUCTED FOR THOSE WHO  
WANT TO BUY, SELL OR EXCHANGE

## FARMS FOR SALE OR RENT

**MANITOBA FARM FOR SALE—CHOICE**  
Improved Quarter Section, in one of the most desirable well settled districts in Manitoba, 4½ miles south of Macgregor on the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway and 77 miles from Winnipeg. Within easy reach of church and school, and good roads all thru the municipality. The soil is a deep, rich, black clay loam on clay subsoil and free from stone, scrub or slough. 80 acres under cultivation, of which about 45 were summerfallowed last summer and all balance can be broken. Two good wells supply an abundance of good water. Partially fenced with three strands of barbed wire. The buildings are amply adequate and include a log house, 18x24, with kitchen 14x20; frame stable for 7 horses; frame cow house for 10 head; frame granary, holding 1,000 bushels, all shingle roofed and nicely sheltered from the north by a fine bluff of trees. If more land is desired the adjoining quarter, unimproved, may also be bought. Reasonable terms of payment, with interest at 7 per cent. Apply G. A. Merrick (Merrick-Anderson Co.), Winnipeg, Man. 5-2

**FOR SALE—A GOOD FARM CHEAP, WITH-**  
out a dollar down—Improved half section in Swan River Valley, Manitoba, 4½ miles N.E. Bowsman, C.N.R., all newly fenced. New house, granary, horse and cow stable. About 60 acres cultivated; rich black loam; in the best mixed farming district in Manitoba. \$12.50 per acre, \$500.00 Cash, and will invest this amount in cows and pigs on shares with right party. This is a snap for a good man only. Plenty fuel and water; good roads. Immediate possession. Thomas L. Swift, Box 1699, Calgary, Alta. 4-2

**FOR SALE—240 ACRES HIGH LAND, 5**  
miles from two stations. Crop land plowed. No waste. Good new buildings. Phone. Abundance excellent soft water. Also Hart-Parr engine and 8-furrow Verity gang complete. Good condition. Apply Buckland, Otterburne, Man. 5-2

**GOOD HALF-SECTION FOR SALE IN S.W.**  
Manitoba. 160 acres broken, 40-50 ready plowed. About 60 acres fenced with 3 wires. Lots of good drinking water. \$20 per acre, \$1,500 down, balance at 6 p.c. Taxes about \$20 per quarter section. Protestant neighborhood. Homeroft, Killarney, Man. 5-2

**FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR FARM**  
property, one 10-acre fruit lot. Young bearing orchard. Good house. Fine water. Near Summerland. Apply Box 52, Summerland, B.C. 8-4

**MONEY-MAKING FARMS—21 STATES, \$15**  
to \$50 an acre; live stock and tools often included to settle quickly. More for your money in productive land near good markets here today than elsewhere on earth. Get the facts. Big Illustrated Bargain Sheet Free. E. A. Strout, Farm Agency, Station 3201, New York City. 5-4

**WANTED—TO HEAR FROM OWNER WHO**  
has good farm for sale. Send description and price. Northwestern Business Agency, Minneapolis, Minn. 5-4

**IF YOU WANT TO SELL YOUR FARM**  
write E. L. Thompson, Regina. 5-4

## CATTLE

**50 YORKSHIRE SOWS, BREED OR READY**  
to breed, 12 full sisters to Grand Champion sow at Calgary Fat Stock show, 1913, balance progeny of these sows. Steve O. Swift, Viking, Alta. 5-2

**HOLSTEINS—REGISTERED MALES,**  
Young Cows, and Heifers. Also nicely marked grade cows and heifers. D. B. Howell, Langenburg, Sask. 8-10

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Ponies—Pony vehicles, harness, saddles. J. F. Marples, Poplar Park Farm, Hartney, Man. 8-11

**REGISTERED YORKSHIRE BOARS—SIX**  
months, \$15.00; one year, \$25.00. Bred sows, 1 year, \$30.00. O. M. Brownridge and Sons, Browning, Sask. 5-2

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Breeders of Aberdeen Angus Cattle. Stock for sale. 5-2

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Boars for sale. Fit for service. H. B. Lawrence, Marquis, Sask. 5-2

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est herd of Shorthorns in Western Canada. 5-2

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**MANAGEMENT AND FEEDING OF CATTLE**  
—A splendid book dealing with the management of farm animals. Special reference to food values, composition of feeds, balanced rations, etc. Price \$2.20 Postpaid. Book Dept., Grain Growers' Guide. 5-2

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**LEICESTER RAMS—LAMBS, YEARLINGS,**  
and twos. Priced cheap to clear. Choice bred ewes and ewe lambs. Summer farrowed Berkshires of both sexes. A. J. McKay, Macdonald, Man. 5-2

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Count each initial as a full word, also count each set of four figures as a full word, as for example: "T. B. White has 2,100 acres for sale" contains eight words. Be sure and sign your name and address. Do not have any answers come to The Guide. The name and address must be counted as part of the ad. and paid for at the same rate. All advertisements must be classified under the heading which applies most closely to the article advertised. No display type or display lines will be allowed in classified ads. All orders for classified advertising must be accompanied by cash. Advertisements for this page must reach us seven days in advance of publication day, which is every Wednesday. Orders for cancellation must also reach us seven days in advance.

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eggs, poultry supplies. Catalog giving valuable advice mailed free. Maw's Instant Louie Killer, easily applied on roasts, kills lice instantly; half pound, postage paid, 50c. Edward's Roup Cure, in drinking water, prevents and cures disease, half pound, postage paid, 50c. Maw and Sons, Armstrong, B.C. 5-2

**PURE-BRED SINGLE COMB WHITE LEG-**  
horns. Utility and show birds. Satisfaction guaranteed. Mating list free. J. J. Funk, Winkler, Man. 8-4

**ANCONA BOOSTERS, APP'S STEAIN, \$3.50**  
each, f.o.b. Oolonsay. W. H. Lilwall, Oolonsay, Sask. 1-8

**PURE BRED BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCK**  
Cockerels, \$2.50 and \$3.00. Hens, \$2.00. Eggs in season, \$1.00. Pure Bred Pekin Duck eggs, \$1.50 per 10 eggs. Mrs. J. Fothergill, Maple Creek, Sask. 5-2

**BARRED ROCK COCKERELS—PRIZE WIN-**  
ning, heavy laying strains, \$3.00, \$4.00, \$5.00. R. A. Alexander, Nutana, Sask. 8-4

**ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND REDS—**  
Cockerels for sale. John Peterson, Wellwood, Man. 5-2

## FENCE POSTS

**WILL SELL IN CAR LOTS ONLY, LOADED**  
on cars at Menisino, Manitoba, at following prices: Cedar fence posts, seven cents apiece; Tamarac posts, six cents; Dry Tamarac, per cord, \$4.00; Dry Pine, \$3.00; Dry Poplar, \$2.50. John Stephanson, Piney, Man. 5-2

**CORDWOOD FOR SALE—GOOD, SOUND,**  
dry Spruce, Poplar and Tamarac. Purchasers give reference from banker or merchant known to them. Thos. Mitchell, Secretary Grain Growers' Association, Mulvihill, Man. 5-2

**FARMERS—WRITE ME FOR PRICES ON**  
Cedar Fence Posts, any length. Quality guaranteed. Earl Swan, Malakwa, B.C. 4-1

**B.C. RED CEDAR FENCE POSTS FOR SALE**  
—Write F. J. Bousley, for prices, Solasqua, B.C. 2-8

**FARMERS—CEDAR FENCE POSTS, COR-**  
ral Poles. J. Andre, Fernie, B.C. 5-12

**SPLIT CEDAR FENCE POSTS—ALL SIZES.**  
Write for prices. A. C. Carr, General Merchant, Malakwa, B.C. 4-8

**FENCE POSTS, LUMBER, SALT—CEDAR**  
Fence Posts, Lumber, Salt, straight car lots. McCollum Lumber Co., 51 Merchants Bank, Winnipeg. 4-7

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**GARTON'S NO. 22 FOR SALE—HAVING**  
harvested another remarkable crop of these famous Oats, I am again prepared to cater to your seed requirements. Chas. Partridge, Saltcoats. 5-2

Every Farmer having good clean Seed Grain or Grasses for sale should be sure to place a small ad. in this number. Selling grain for seeding purposes pays far better than marketing thru the ordinary channels. Everybody will be reading the Farmers' Market Place in the issue of February 25. In another section of this paper we tell our readers to be on the lookout for it, and this page is the Market Place of 34,000 homes. The Railway Companies have decided not to give half rates on Seed Grain this year, so don't delay that ad. you have longer. Come into this issue. Better sit down today and write out your ad., enclose money order covering cost of same, and mail it to—

GRAIN-GROWERS' GUIDE, WINNIPEG, MAN.

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**BLACK ORPINGTONS, PIT GAMES,**  
Pheasants. Choice stock and winners at Edmonton Show. Some choice cockerels and eggs. Dr. A. M. McKay, 527 Fourth Ave. West, Calgary, Alta. 5-2

Every Farmer having good clean Seed Grain or Grasses for sale should be sure to place a small ad. in this number. Selling grain for seeding purposes pays far better than marketing thru the ordinary channels. Everybody will be reading the Farmers' Market Place in the issue of February 25. In another section of this paper we tell our readers to be on the lookout for it, and this page is the Market Place of 34,000 homes. The Railway Companies have decided not to give half rates on Seed Grain this year, so don't delay that ad. you have longer. Come into this issue. Better sit down today and write out your ad., enclose money order covering cost of same, and mail it to—

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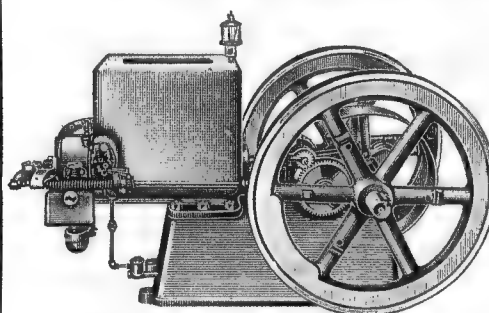
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We stake our professional reputation that "FOALINE" may be used with the utmost confidence, absolutely nothing of an injurious or harmful nature in its composition. One bottle contains treatment for one mare—Price \$3.00. We will not pay delivery charges after February 28th. For further particulars, write—

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and put his head behind the bull it would so frighten him that something had to break. There are many sights and sounds that will cause an ordinarily quiet bull to break something.

Some bulls are not ringed simply because their owners dislike the rather disagreeable job of doing the ringing. I remember my first experience at the work. The bull had found his way to a neighbor's herd. He was driven nearly home when he went back to the neighbor's barn. A halter was put on him and tied to a post. A pocket knife put a hole in the nose, but having no ring a piece of heavy wire was made to take its place, and the bull was led home and a ring inserted. There are instruments made especially for ringing bulls, but they are not an absolute necessity. Ringing a bull is neither difficult nor dangerous, although not altogether bloodless.

Why are my bulls never cross? Possibly it is good luck in great measure, although their general management doubtless has something to do with it. They are never overfed. A bull that is constantly in high flesh may attract the admiration of beholders, but his temper will be something like that of an overfed child. High feeding coupled with idleness has caused more bulls to become unmanageable than anything else, although ill-treatment, worrying by dogs, the presence of strangers, pasturing horses in the same field, timid man-

agers, inherited disposition, and the particular breed of cattle, all have their influence.

The problem of furnishing exercise for the bull is a perplexing one. In some respects he would do better in the field, if it were not for his breedy disposition. Some breeders report splendid success by blindfolding with a piece of heavy leather through which the horns and ears protrude; or in case the bull has no horns the hood is fastened to a strong halter. He may occasionally become lost from the herd, but he will be found somewhere in the proper field. Others use the bull two or three times a day in a tread-power. This method not only gives the bull an opportunity to work off some of his superfluous energy but also to pay at least a part of his board bill by running machinery of various kinds. A good plan is to stretch a wire rope between two trees and tie the bull to a ring that slides upon the rope. My present method of controlling the bull is by use of a long rope—the bull at one end, an apple tree at the other. He is a great big, good-natured Holstein and enjoys his trips to water and his new location under a different apple tree as occasion requires. He gets no food but grass, to which he helps himself, requires no bedding but the great earth, hauls out and spreads his own manure, seems to know that he is a son of a noble mother, and that he himself is a well-behaved, law-abiding citizen.—Breeders' Gazette.

## Report on Potatoes Grown at Brandon Experimental Farm

One hundred and seventy-one varieties of vegetables were under test this year at Brandon. With the exception of the corn and potatoes all were grown in the regular vegetable garden. The soil is a uniform black loam, and a heavy application of manure was plowed under in the autumn of 1912. The season was somewhat dry for vegetables, but frequent cultivations somewhat lessened the injurious effects of lack of rainfall. Growing the vegetables closer together has been practiced this year, this has given an increase in yield.

The following table gives the results obtained, with a number of the more commonly grown kinds of potatoes.

Twenty-eight varieties have been tested this year. Besides the variety tests, other experiments with potatoes were also carried on, such as using small vs. large potatoes for seed, use of artificial fertilizers, an earliness test, and a cooking test.

The following table gives the average results obtained from some of the more desirable varieties during the past few years:

Potatoes. Average Results for 5 Years

Variety	Season	Form and Color	Size	Yield bus. lbs.
Ashleaf Kidney	Late	Long, white	Large	534 30
Empire State	Medium	Long, white	Large	523 12
American Wonder	Late	Long, white	Large	480 46
Morgan Seedling	Medium	Long, light pink	Large	479 30
Reeves Rose	Medium	Long, pink	Medium	467 26
Late Puritan	Late	Long, white	Large	465 10
Irish Cobbler	Medium Early	Round, white	Medium	448 34
Money Maker	Medium Late	Long, white	Medium	448 36
Early White Prize	Early	Long, white	Small	443 42
Manitoba Wonder	Medium	Long, red	Medium	443 32
Average for 4 Years—				
Woodbury's White Rose	Medium	Long, white	Medium	520 10
Early Ohio	Early	Round, red	Large	482 10
Peacock's Surprise	Medium	Long, russet	Medium	464 45
Average for 3 Years—				
Table Talk	Late	Long, white	Large	714 24
Early Bovee	Early	Medium Long, light pink	Medium	509 40
Average for 2 Years—				
Wee McGregor	Late	Oval, white	Large	599 55

## Large vs. Small Potatoes for Seed

Kind of Seed	Yield per Acre
Large Potatoes (Cut to Sets)	650 bus. 50 lbs.
Small Potatoes (Planted Whole)	497 bus.

Where the small potatoes were used for seed, the resultant crop contained a large percentage of small potatoes.

## Use of Artificial Manure on Potatoes

The use of artificial manure during the past two years has proven that, while some slight increase in yield can be

secured by applying artificial fertilizers, yet these are not by any means sufficient to pay for the cost of the fertilizers.

## Test of Earliness

Twelve of the earlier varieties of potatoes were planted on May 3. The two first to be ready for use were the Early White Prize and Early Bovee.

## Cooking Test of Potatoes

A cooking test was made of sixteen varieties of potatoes under test this year. The following table gives the result of this test:

Cooking Test

Variety	Character of Surface	Flavor	Texture	Dryness
Ashleaf Kidney	Medium	Very good	Fine	Dry
Empire State	Medium shallow eyes	Very good	Fine	Fairly dry
American Wonder	Shallow eyes	Good	Medium fine	Fairly dry
Morgan Seedling	Smooth but deep eyes	Medium	Medium	Dry
Reeves Rose	Deep eyes	Very good	Fine	Dry
Late Puritan	Many eyes and fairly deep	Medium	Fine	Medium
Irish Cobbler	Very deep eyes	Very good	Fine	Fairly dry
Money Maker	Very shallow eyes	Very good	Fine	Fairly dry
Early White Prize	Medium shallow eyes	Good	Medium	Medium
Manitoba Wonder	Medium shallow eyes	Medium	Medium	Fairly dry
Woodbury's White Rose	Smooth, shallow eyes	Medium	Fine	Medium
Early Ohio	Deep eyes	Medium	(slightly strong)	Moist
Peacock's Surprise	Very shallow eyes	Very good	Fine	Fairly dry
Table Talk	Very shallow eyes	Good	Rather coarse	Fairly dry
Early Bovee	Deep eyes	Medium	Coarse	Moist
Wee McGregor	Very shallow eyes	Very good	Fine	Fairly dry

# Potash

## A Necessity for Western Soils

POTASH is an essential Plant Food. Every crop removes a certain quantity from the soil; the amount varies, depending on the nature of the crop. Each crop also removes quantities of Phosphoric Acid and Nitrogen. This removal of Plant Food leaves the soil so much poorer. The Plant Food thus taken from the soil should be returned in some form, otherwise the farmer will find that, as seasons pass by, his yields will become less and his soil run out. These conditions now pertain in many districts, where the yield of wheat per acre is much less than a few years ago and the soil less fertile.

This loss of plant food can be remedied by the judicious use of Artificial Fertilizers. Experiments have proved their use will pay in the West.

An experiment conducted on Wheat at Glenella, Man., yielded 14 bushels per acre on the unfertilized plot, and 32 bushels per acre on the Fertilized Plot, on which Phosphoric Acid and Potash were applied, giving an increase of 18 bushels per acre.

At Rosetown, Sask., a yield of 710 bushels per acre was harvested from the "Complete Fertilizer" plot, against 300 bushels from the "Unfertilized" plot, and 415 from the "Fertilizer without Potash" plot. A gain of 295 bushels directly due to Potash.

### POTASH PROMOTES MATURITY, INCREASES QUANTITY AND IMPROVES QUALITY

The following bulletins, containing results of fertilizer experiments thruout Western Canada, will be sent Free on request:

- "Potash in the Prairie Provinces"
- "Principal Potash Crops of Canada"
- "Fertilizing Grain and Grasses"
- "Fertilizing Hoed Crops"
- "Farmers' Companion" etc.

State which you require. Correspondence invited on Soil Problems

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## Parcels Post

Start Next Week

Weight Limit is Eleven Pounds

Ottawa, Jan. 28.—In the House of Commons yesterday Hon. L. P. Pelletier, postmaster-general, announced that the parcels post will be put into effect on February 10.

Every post office will be the centre of a local zone and within a twenty mile radius a special rate lower than the provincial rates will apply. Each province is a zone, except the maritime provinces, which are combined in one. Within each province are the local zones surrounding each post office. Local zones are not interfered with by provincial boundaries. The cheaper rate in the local zone than in the provincial zone affords protection to the small merchant against his big city competitor.

### Local Zone Rates

The rates which will prevail within this local zone of twenty miles are: One pound, five cents; two pounds, six cents; three pounds, seven cents; four pounds, eight cents; five pounds, ten cents; six pounds, twelve cents. For the first three months, February, March and April, nothing over six pounds will be accepted. This is to avoid being swamped with business in the beginning. After that up to eleven pounds will be carried, and the rates will be: Seven pounds, fourteen cents, and two cents for each additional pound until the maximum of eleven pounds at twenty-two cents is reached.

The rate within the province for distances of over twenty miles will be:

One pound, 10 cents; two pounds, 14 cents; three pounds, 18 cents; four pounds, 22 cents; five pounds, 26 cents; six pounds, 30 cents; seven pounds, 34 cents; eight pounds, 38 cents; nine pounds, 43 cents; ten pounds, 46 cents; eleven pounds, 50 cents.

To other provinces, increasing rates according to distance. The maximum charges not to exceed one cent an ounce.

### Railway Charges

The chief difficulty in the way of parcels post so far has been the railways. The railways have been receiving approximately \$2,000,000 a year for carrying the mail. The roads claim that they have been carrying the mails at a loss and took advantage of the proposal to establish parcels posts to ask for not less than \$6,000,000, or \$4,000,000 more. This was for carrying the mails alone and they wanted an additional sum for the parcels post.

As the limit of the parcels post has been fixed at eleven pounds, however, the railways will still retain a large portion of the express business and an agreement has been reached under which it is estimated they will receive about \$3,000,000 a year for the carriage of mail matter of all kinds.

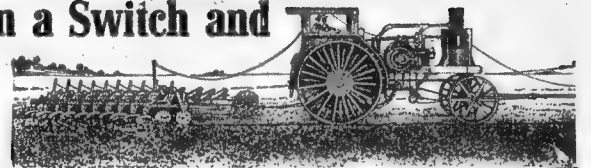
### REDISTRIBUTION OF MANITOBA SEATS

A redistribution bill increasing the number of members in the Manitoba legislature from forty-two to forty-nine was introduced in the House last week and is now under consideration. Two of the new seats are formed in the added territory in the northern portion of the province, which, with a white population of 1,500, will now have three members. Winnipeg also gets two additional members and will help elect a third. Previously the city was divided into four constituencies, each electing one member, but under the redistribution there will be three constituencies, each electing two members, centre and west Winnipeg becoming one constituency. Elmwood, formerly included in North Winnipeg, is made part of a larger constituency, embracing a portion of Springfield, which disappears. Other new constituencies are Glenwood, which takes in parts of South Brandon and Avondale; Roblin, which has its centre in the town of that name; St. Clements and St. George, which were formerly in Gimli; St. Rose, between Lakes Manitoba and Winnipegosis; and Iberville, which was formerly part of Assiniboia. Avondale and South Brandon disappear from the map, and Morden and Rhineland become one constituency.

### TEST OF RICHES

A man is rich in proportion to the number of things he can afford to let alone.—Thoreau.

## You Can't Turn a Switch and Stop a Horse Eating—



With a tractor it's entirely different. It eats only when it works. When you are through, turn a switch and your expense stops.

Horses or mules eat three times every day, 365 days a year, whether they're working or not. Government statistics show that farm horses average only 100 full days' work a year—265 days' feeding all for nothing.

Avery owners report that tractor plowing costs them less than half what horse or

mule plowing does. Also big saving on other work—disking, harrowing, drilling, harvesting, hauling, etc.

Tractor farming means bigger crops, too. Three year tests made by the Kansas State Agricultural College gave an increase of more than double the ordinary crop by plowing at the right depth and at the right time.

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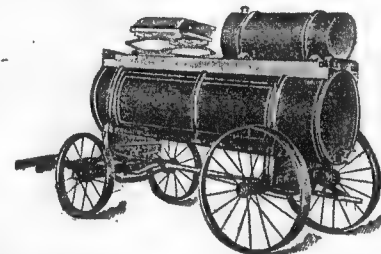


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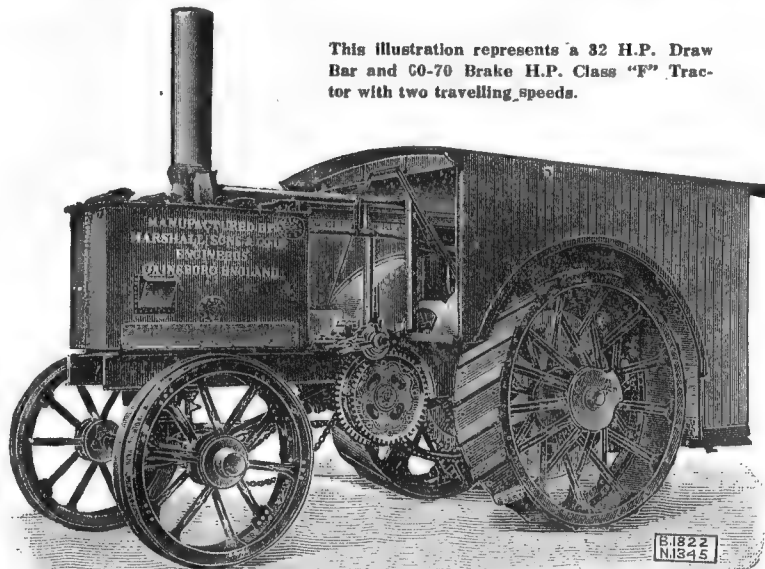
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## Roblin Refuses Suffrage

Delegation waits upon Premier to ask for Votes for Women

Waited upon by an imposing delegation on January 27, in the interests of the enfranchisement of women Sir Rodmond Roblin declared himself as being unequivocally opposed to any such measure.

The delegation, which was organized by the Political Equality League of Manitoba, included also representatives from the W.C.T.U., the First Icelandic Woman's Suffrage Association, the Women's Civic League, the Mothers' Association, the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association and the Trades and Labor Council.

The speakers were introduced by Dr. Mary Crawford, the president of the Political Equality League and the delegation was presented to the Premier by Harvey Simpson, the member for Virden.

### A Representative Delegation

The delegation was probably one of the most cosmopolitan companies that has ever approached a government in the interests of a single reform. It represented many nationalities: Anglo-Saxon, Icelandic, Hebrew, African, Polish, and it is difficult to say how many more. High browed professors were there shoulder to shoulder with plain working girls. Nurses, lawyers, business men, journalists, doctors and quiet little housewives whom the census describes as having no occupation. Slips of girls and old men leaning heavily on canes. It filled the legislative chamber and overflowed into the gallery and from the ladies' gallery into the press gallery. That it was a deadly earnest delegation the Premier was left in no doubt before he had concluded his decidedly ineffective reply to the avalanche of argument presented to him by the speakers.

Premier Roblin, in replying, said: "I quite agree with those who have spoken to the effect that this is a large, very respectable, very intellectual delegation. The question submitted today is

has been made, as a sort of anticipation, to those who do not look upon the question with the confidence and enthusiasm that you do.

"There is the question of conditions

that none will dispute, can you, can any one, in confidence say that the manifestations that have been made by the women there constitute a guarantee that if the franchise is extended what we have today will be preserved and not destroyed?

### Franchise Will Come

"So surely as the sun arose today in the east and will set in the west, so surely, if you are right in the movement, and in the belief that the principle you advocate will result in the betterment of the race, will the franchise come. But if a few short days of disappointment as in England, caused such hysteria as to endanger human life and result in the destruction of millions of dollars' worth of property, is there not cause for the authorities to hesitate in extending the suffrage to women.

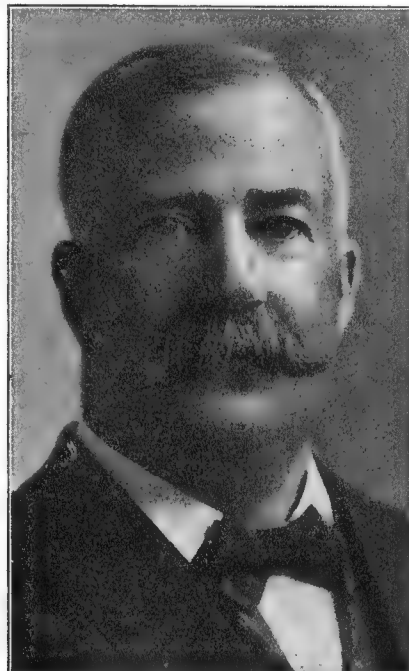
"I have listened to Mrs. McClung and other eloquent speakers regarding the work of man. Man has toiled early and toiled late, and has made great sacrifices that the idol of his heart might have that culture and accomplishment such as we see here today. As I have listened I have thought how delighted Lloyd George, Asquith and other British statesmen would be if they were approached in the same ladylike manner that I have been. I hope, if you are not successful in your aims for a time, you will not be led by any false plans as the women of Europe undoubtedly have."

Continuing Sir Rodmond referred to the early training he had received from his mother and of how she had instilled into him a great respect for women that placed them on a much higher plane than man. He held that the extension of the franchise would be a backward step. It had been proven so in the States to the



MRS. NELLIE MCCLUNG

not a new one. If I read correctly, it is not confined to Manitoba, for the claim of women for equal suffrage is being made and has been made in a great many civilized countries, most of which are the English-speaking ones. Reference



SIR R. P. ROBLIN

in the Motherland. There, the women are appealing to the authorities for the suffrage. As you know, we all draw our inspiration in legislation, theology, art, science and other subjects from the Motherland. Now, that being a fact

south that had taken this step. At present he could not see what the women would gain. The question was a large one, it was not a party question, nor was it a political question. Personally he was strongly opposed to the movement and he would vote against any measure for the extension of the franchise.

The advocates of the movement needed more he said than a few hundred or thousand women in Winnipeg behind them. They must secure a majority of the people of the province to support them. When questioned as to what a majority meant, the premier advised the delegates to put candidates in the field pledged to vote for woman suffrage.

#### The Speakers for Suffrage

The above speech of Premier Roblin's was offered in answer to the sound logic presented to him and his government by the speakers of the deputation, the first of whom was Rev. R. W. Marteinsson, representing the First Icelandic Suffrage Association. There could, he declared, be only two possible reasons for the exclusion of women from the franchise, right and expediency. It was not a question of why shouldn't they have it but why hadn't they always had it? What right had the men to withhold this privilege of citizenship from so valuable a section of the community? The girls, he pointed out, were educated in the same schools as their brothers and proved themselves equally intelligent in mastering their studies, but when they reached the age of twenty-one their paths diverged and the boys automatically became the governors and the girls the governed, which was obviously unjust.

That it was expedient could hardly be doubted by any one who cared to look into the splendid work women did in every other field of activity but this of politics from which they had been arbitrarily excluded. Lest anyone should urge the conduct of the militants in Great Britain as an argument against the granting of the franchise to the women of this country he pointed out that the movements of Sir Edward Carson in Ireland and the French Revolution might with equal justice be urged as an objection to the men retaining the franchise.

#### The Grain Growers' Support

Mr. Marteinsson was followed by Roderick McKenzie, of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, who made it clear that he was not there as an individual but as the representative of the opinion of a large part of the farming community of the province and that the Grain Growers believed that the granting of the franchise to women would be an effective means of bettering the condition of rural homes.

Mrs. Kelly, president of the W.C.T.U., made a splendid appeal for the franchise being granted to women. It was, she said, no new idea to the members of the W.C.T.U., having been incorporated in their platform as long ago as 1878. Woman's love for her children and her interest in them did not cease with their departure from the home, and under the new conditions of life as they exist today, in order to protect her children her place was both in the home and out of it. As to who would mind the baby when the mother went to vote, she suggested that the mother secure the same person to mind it that had minded it when she went to pay her taxes. Mrs. Kelly said that it was her opinion and that of the society which she represented that the ballot in the hands of women would be an effective weapon in abolishing the liquor traffic and the white slave trade, but apart from any good that they might do with it, it was their right as individuals and citizens.

Alderman R. A. Rigg spoke for organized labor and emphasized the need of the women for the ballot to give them economic stability in the business world where they had to offer their services for wages.

#### Mrs. McClung's Address

Mrs. Nellie L. McClung, representing the Political Equality League of Manitoba, made a brilliant and stirring appeal to the premier and the members of the legislature to allow the women to come over to their side and help them to make the laws. She said in part:

"Sir Rodmond, on behalf of the Political Equality League I want to thank



As a farmer, you are no doubt very much interested in the prices of lumber in your vicinity, and a knowledge of where to procure your lumber at anywhere from one-third to one-half below local prices will be very valuable to you. Thru agreements, combines and various methods, the line yards and local dealers maintain a standard of prices on lumber to the farmer that is out of all proportion to the cost of this material to him. Cases are on record (and they are not isolated by any means) where the local yard charge the farmer one hundred per cent (100%) profit over their cost of lumber delivered in their yard. This unfair and unjustified hold up by the middleman has reacted on mill owners and farmers alike. It has retarded natural progress on the prairies and has prevented many a farmer from erecting buildings which are an absolute necessity for the successful and economical operation of his farm, to say nothing of the building of habitable, comfortable homes for him and his family. It was, therefore, necessary for the mill owner to find a solution of the matter and this we have done by bringing the mill owner and the farmer together, permitting the farmer or consumer to purchase his lumber in carloads at the mill price, and do away with the middleman and his unjust profits.

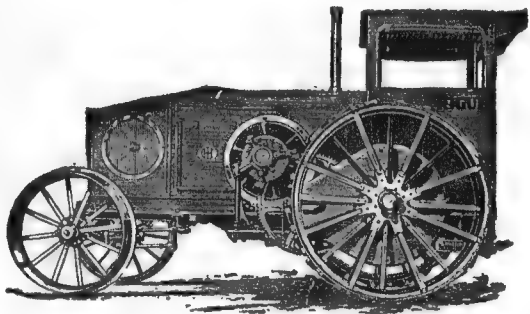
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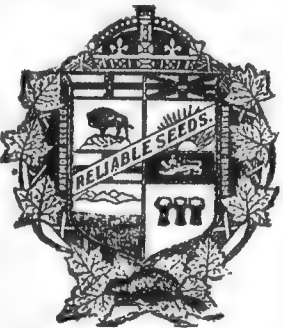
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you for your gracious reception of our delegation this morning. We've taken a lot of trouble in preparing our petition, Sir Rodmond, and we are going to take a lot of trouble with you today, but we hope we won't have to speak to you about this matter again. (Applause and laughter).

"We are not here to ask for a reform, or a gift, or a favor, but for a right—not for mercy, but for justice. Have we not brains to think, hands to work, hearts to feel, and lives to live? Do we not bear our part in citizenship? Do we not help to build the empire? And in addition to all this we pay the life tax on existence. No man can know as a woman does the cost of a human life.

### Politics Corrupt

"Perhaps you will tell me that politics are too corrupt for women. I have never heard a satisfactory explanation of why politics should be corrupt. There is nothing inherently vicious about politics and the politician who says politics are corrupt is admitting one of two things—that he is a party to that corruption or that he is unable to prevent it. In either case we take it that he is flying the white signal of distress and we are willing and even anxious to come over and help him." (Applause and laughter).

In regard to some of the social evils Mrs. McClung said: "You may not be aware, Sir Rodmond, that one boy in every fifth family becomes a drunkard." In connection with the white slave trade she quoted Mayor Deacon's announcement that he would prosecute anyone guilty of this nefarious business to the full extent of the law. "But what," she asked, "is the full extent of the law? The price of a woman's virtue in this country is two years imprisonment, the same punishment that is meted out to the man who steals a tree or shrub valued at twenty-five dollars or valued at five dollars if it grows in a park or private residence ground. We are not blaming the men. They have done the best they know. (Laughter). But we want the woman's point of view represented in our legislation. How would you, Sir Rodmond, like to be governed by a parliament of women?"

"I have a good wife," the premier answered jocosely.

Like a flash Mrs. McClung turned to the delegation, "Ladies and gentlemen, we have another reason for encouragement. The Premier has a good wife, so, surely, he at least will not be afraid to trust the women with the franchise."

A ripple of amusement passed over the audience.

"There are some," she continued, turning to the Premier, "who say that your government is afraid to grant the franchise to the women."

"They say a good many things about us," Sir Rodmond interjected.

"But," Mrs. McClung continued, leaning towards him earnestly, "We don't believe it, Sir Rodmond." (Up- roarious applause).

Finally, in a last magnificent appeal, she said, "Sir Rodmond, we have come to the last ditch in our onward march towards freedom and usefulness and we are stretching out our hands to you to help us over. Sir Rodmond, it is your move."

### DRY FARMING CONGRESS

The second session of the Manitoba branch of the International Dry Farming Congress will be held on March the 4th, in the afternoon and evening, at the Brandon Winter Fair. A paper on Seed Grain Fairs will be read by A. D. McConnell, of Hamiota, and a discussion be led by A. Larcome, Birtle. A report on the Dry Farming Congress will be delivered by the Hon. W. R. Motherwell, minister of agriculture for Saskatchewan, who attended the last Congress at Tulsa, Oklahoma. A discussion will be led by Robert O'Malley, provincial weed inspector. The election of officers will be held and other necessary business transacted at the close of the afternoon session.

At the evening session a paper on corn and alfalfa will be read by Professor Moorehouse, of the Manitoba Agricultural College. The discussion will be led by J. D. McGregor, of Brandon, and Stephen Benson, Neepawa. A paper will also be given by Mr. McKillican, superintendent of the Brandon Experimental Farm. The discussion will be led by W. H. English, of Harding, Man.

# Deafness



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## U.F.A. Women's Convention

Owing probably to the inclemency of the weather, the attendance of the women delegates to the first convention of women called together by the U. F. A. was rather disappointing. On the first and last days they met jointly with the men, but on Thursday the women held a convention of their own in St. Augustin's Hall. At the morning session Mrs. Wade spoke on "The home and the market." She declared that she wished all women could regard matrimony as the pioneer woman did. She said that the pioneer life demanded team work, and co-operation was the corner stone of successful matrimony, as it was of successful business. Further enlarging upon the advantages of rural life, she pointed out the fact that the baby born on the farm had pre-natal influences that were most beneficial. As an exponent of domestic science, Mrs. Wade urged the women to eliminate from their lives all non-essentials and to give their children the really great things of life, at whatever sacrifice of pre-conceived ideas of the demands of housework. In the conduct of the work itself, she urged them never to stand if they could sit at their work; to purchase food supplies in large quantities, and to eliminate waste from their kitchens.

### Fighting the Cost of Living

Mrs. Newhall, President of the Consumers' League, of Calgary, told of the origin of the Consumers' League, which is an off-shoot of the National Council of Women, and recounted at some length its history and achievements. It was organized as a protest against the high cost of living. The public market which it mothered was launched with the importation and sale of carloads of British Columbia fruit and vegetables. For the first month or two of its existence, the market was kept going chiefly thru these importations of fruit from British Columbia. In August, the supply of Alberta vegetables began to pour into the market and it came into still palmier days. The skeptical began to waver and the sympathetic clapped their hands and said, "Go it, Ladies." The pessimist predicted its failure after the Christmas season, but contradictory to this gloomy prognostication, the last Saturday before the convention was the most flourishing in the history of the market.

### Meat, Fruit and Flour Cheaper

Meat is now sold on the market at twelve to sixteen cents a pound. The handling of meat has been greatly facilitated by the passing of a by-law, which allowed the farmers to bring their meat into town and cut it up into small quantities. The butchers protested loudly that the farmers should be compelled, as formerly, to bring their meat to market with the viscera attached, claiming that there would be no other means of identifying them as belonging to a given animal. The women protested that these organs did not grow on bushes, and as the farmers usually brought in one carcass, there could not be much doubt. The British Columbia fruit dealers have been urging the members of the Consumers' League to enter into co-operative buying with them, and a British Columbia flour mill has written them, offering flour at \$2.85 a sack to all who present to their Calgary dealer the membership card of the Consumers' League. This is a very appreciable saving over the price of \$3.75 that is now being paid for flour. The Trades and Labor unions have been very cordial in their support of the movement, and the Street Car Company have been induced to put on a return fare to and from the market. She concluded by urging the women to supply infertile eggs and otherwise to send their produce to the market in the most attractive and cleanest condition possible. Poultry should be dry picked and skewered, and meat should be wrapped in clean cotton. The farmers must be willing, she said, to accept a reasonable price for their produce, if it is to compete successfully with that of the more convenient store.

### Women and Politics

At the afternoon session, Mrs. Graham spoke from deep practical experience of some farm problems and the influence of institute work in solving those problems. John Z. White, of Chicago, a lecturer on Single Tax, spoke of some of the economic problems that would confront women when they secured the vote,

taking for his text that any business subject to public use should be subject to public control. He emphasized the fact that the invention of farm machinery has liberated much labor that would otherwise be engaged in agricultural pursuits and that this portion of the community then drifts to the city. When they get there, the land that should have been theirs is handed over to corporations, and they are driven into skyscrapers and slums. He expressed it as his opinion that the women had, in their support of Judge Lindsay and other instances, proven their potential ability to grapple with public questions in a conscientious way.

A short address on suffrage was given by Miss Francis M. Beynon, the editor of the Country Homemakers' page of The Guide, followed by a brief one from Mrs. McClung, who was, happily, in the city at the time and kindly consented to speak to the convention.

At the conclusion of the convention, petition forms for woman suffrage, which the executive of the U. F. A. had printed, were distributed. The women were indebted to the Civic Club of Lethbridge for a most enjoyable reception on Wednesday night and sympathetic co-operation in their meetings.

### FARMERS' WEEK AT M.A.C.

#### Opening of New Agricultural College at Winnipeg Occasion of Attractive Program

The new Manitoba Agricultural college in St. Vital will be officially opened on February 17, and several of the leading agriculturists of North America will take part in the ceremonies.

The annual convention of the Manitoba Agricultural societies will be held on the two following days, while the Provincial Seed Grain exhibit and farmers' short course will be in progress from February 16 to 20.

#### Farmers' Short Course

The short course for farmers is free and any one of mature years, regardless of educational qualifications, may take it. Those attending will be divided into two classes. Lecture and demonstration work will begin at 9 and continue until 4 in the afternoon; the evening period being occupied by the public meetings to be held in the college under the auspices of various agricultural organizations. Those taking the course will be required to find lodgings in the city, but dinner and supper will be supplied at the college for a nominal sum. Lectures and demonstrations will be given in animal husbandry, field husbandry, agricultural engineering, dairying, poultry raising, veterinary science, horticulture, etc. The first thing on the program of the short course, after the registrations have been completed, will be the address of welcome to the pupils, delivered by Pres. W. J. Black.

#### The Convention Program

The program for the agricultural societies' convention contains the names of many notable experts on farm subjects. On Wednesday, the first day, the chair will be occupied by S. R. Henderson, of Kildonan, and in the afternoon an address on "Differences in Value of Stock Foods" will be given by Prof. J. H. Grisdale, director of Dominion experimental farms. In the evening Mrs. Nellie McClung will give an address. Hon. George Lawrence, provincial minister of agriculture, is down for an address on Thursday evening, as is also Mrs. Charlton Salisbury. Prof. V. W. Jackson, of the Manitoba Agricultural college, will give an illustrated lecture on "The Pollination of Flowers." Prof. S. A. Bedford will give an address at the afternoon session at which time the election of officers for the present year will take place. A schedule of fair dates for 1914 will be submitted at that time also.

#### GRAIN COMMISSION TO MEET

The Board of Grain Commissioners will hold a session in the Board Room, Grain Exchange, Winnipeg, on Wednesday, February 11, 10 a.m., to consider the question of dockages on outward shipments from Fort William and Port Arthur, and any other matters that may be brought to the attention of the board before February 7.

The board will also hold a session at Venn, Sask., on February 24, and at Saskatoon on February 25.

## 20 Years' Reputation

Back of

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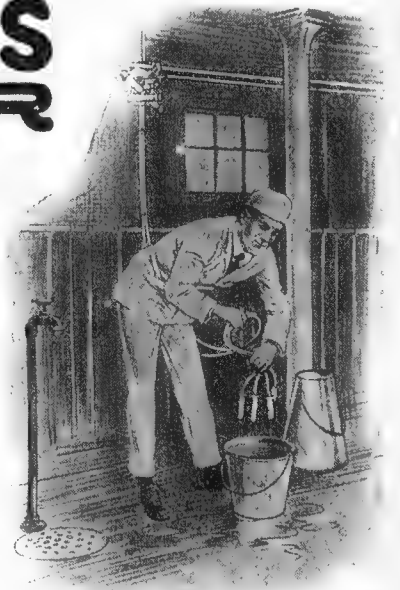
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under no obligations to them. Everything works smoothly and there is no friction among the men picking out the easy milkers and all those stunts."

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### **Gas Engine Troubles and Installation**

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WINNIPEG, MAN.

1914

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## The Mail Bag

Continued from Page 9

The preparation and revising of voters' lists is at present in the hands of nominees of the provincial government and the revising appears to be done in a very casual way. The result is that numbers of names appear on the lists that have no right to be there at all. This is a distinct handicap where a percentage vote is required and leaves the door wide open for impersonation. The remedy for this is to take the preparation and revising of voters' lists out of the hands of the politicians entirely and to put the preparation of the same into the hands of the municipal clerk in rural municipalities (I make no proposals for towns and cities); names only to be added on personal application. For municipal elections the old lists should be cancelled immediately after the election and a new list be opened by the clerk, on personal application only. For special elections, like the late Direct Legislation referendum, no provincial lists being in existence, the municipal lists would have to be used.

At the regular monthly meeting of the Silver Vale Grain Growers' association, on January 8, a resolution embodying the proposal was carried unanimously and has been forwarded to Mr. Green to be placed before the coming annual convention. However, with your permission I wish to address an even wider audience. I know of no organization better fitted than the Grain Growers' association to push this reform. Of course the political workers will object; we need not consider them. Personal application would make impersonation difficult, makes a percentage vote look less like a farce and lessens the power of the party machine.

HERBERT C. YOUNG.

Frys P.O., Sask.

### THE CHURCHES AND POLITICS

Editor, Guide:—Owing to the tyranny of the policy of privileges to private corporations, competitive grain growing has evolved into that stage of over-production wherein it is impossible for the hard-working man to make a profit.

The concentration of capital in the hands of monopolies, rings, trusts and mergers is daily becoming greater. The more alert these privileged interests become, the more other industry is drawn together, which makes the struggle harder for all individuals and businesses who are competing against each other, as is the condition of every working grain grower.

This being so, have we not arrived at that stage of the struggle where the only possible effective solution is the public ownership and control of our grain from the fields to the world's markets, replacing the present system of private and speculative exploitation on behalf of the manipulating capitalists by an economic system of collective state-care of the country's chief wealth production—grain?

The poverty of the heavily mortgaged grain growers of these prairies is certainly not due to an insufficient production of wealth, when in the fall over 1,000 cars of grain were daily inspected and graded in Winnipeg. Nor under such a profusion of loaded cars of No. 1 and No. 2 wheat can the poverty of the hard working farmers spring from a weakness of soil, or from the withholding of nature's sunshine and showers. Then to what is it due but the tyranny of the policy which grants privileges to private corporations to exploit this immense production of wealth and in like manner the wealth production of every other class of workers?

If we review the condition of unrest and disaffection of all working classes and fail to see that it will react against the development of our national, our physical and moral faculties, then we cannot justify our claim that Canada is prosperous, or intelligent, or civilized. And, in this connection, what is the attitude of the churches of all denominations? Are they, as organized institutions, actively and really working for the development of our national, physical and moral advancement, as a united organization should exert its abilities? Are they making any organized effort to put an end to the notoriously corrupt party politics? The undersigned is not aware that the churches' blood has ever boiled up at the dirty, the hideous, the costly, the unscrupulous and incredible party stupidity.

Why cannot they all unite to do something worth while? Preaching heroic

ideals is not going to solve problems, or save or serve humanity. The evil so terribly prevalent in the churches all over the world is, they are not living or working out the heroic ideals they preach.

Churches, universities or moral reform institutions that obtain their endowments of wealth, their honors and elite social positions for their heads and other officials from the glutted hoards of tainted money, raked into huge heaps by tyrannical exploiting oppressors, cannot justify their existence; nor have they any right to expect the support of a just and truth loving democracy.

The repose, the silence, and especially the inactivity of these institutions at cleansing Canada from this political filth of the two parties, emphatically proclaim their alliance to party evils. This quiescent evidence shows that neither this hideous tyrannical oppression of the people nor the eternal principles of cause and effect are their concern. Hence "the flocks are astray because of the sloth of their shepherds." They have drifted into that stage of worldliness and subsistence upon the graft-shedels of the world's merged-shylocks, that their members are become blind or indifferent to their own flagrant acquiescence in political filth and moral corruption.

In this matter of tainted endowments and gifts, the modern heads of church-ianity have from the archbishop, the pope and all the other leaders downwards set their seal upon graft, theological dogma and creed, and unwisely ignore the disaffection and unrest of the social status, which status is the result of a degraded and degrading system of factional, sectional and denominational institutions. Away with these invidious and exclusive factional institutions, which divide humanity into castes and classes, whether they be of a national, political, social or religious party stripe they are equally detrimental to unity. There are not a few signs that the time is near at hand when decent men and women, and especially some of those in so called "holy orders," are going to revolt against those leaders and rulers who stand in with the "beast" of tainted fortunes, wrung out of a devoured army of toilers, the number of whom is as the sand upon the sea-shore.

In the Book of Books we are told that the dragon, that old serpent the devil and satan, was laid hold on by an angel from heaven and with a great chain was bound in that bottomless pit for a thousand years. If we look at the legislation enacted by Laurier and Borden and their secret-caucus-parties, we can all of us see the marks of privilege in their hands and the marks of false rulership in their foreheads, so it is obvious that the beast, the dragon, that old serpent satan, has broken the seal that was set upon him. May the same angel come down from heaven and bind the dragon (Laurier and Borden and their adherents) and set a seal upon them that they shall deceive this nation of Canada no more. Bind them for ever. Dear angel, give us good business rulers and a rest from the two parties, is the real prayer of yours sincerely.

FRED KIRKHAM.

Saltcoats, Sask.

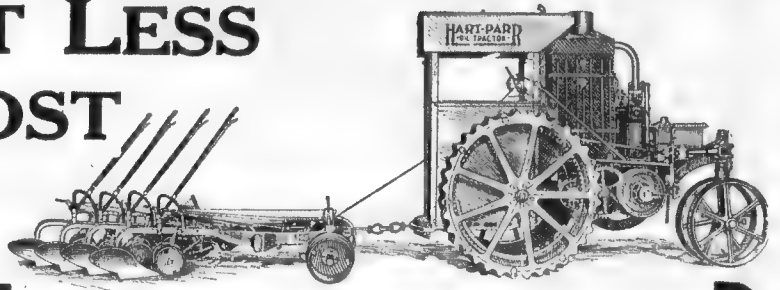
### THE PROMISE OF \$10,000

Editor, Guide:—In your issue of Jan. 21 I see a reference to the Herald and Star re a promise of \$10,000 toward a fund to help the farmers to get free agricultural implements. There is no mistake about the promise made by the Herald and Star before the elections on September 21, 1911. I may say I had been a reader of the paper for years, but on account of the stand it took on Reciprocity I cut it out and would not have it inside my doors now, and I believe we all ought to take that stand with all our political papers. When any party paper takes a stand in favor of what we know to be an injustice to the farmer, we should cut it off our list. These papers cannot exist unless we, the farmers, subscribe to them. We, as farmers, should have no paper but the paper that will fearlessly print the truth, as far as possible, regardless of party. If our political men cannot stand the truth, they are not fit to be in our legislature, and the sooner we let them know this, the better for our country and ourselves. Just let them take a pattern from The Guide.

JOSIAH BENNETT.

Austin P.O., Man.

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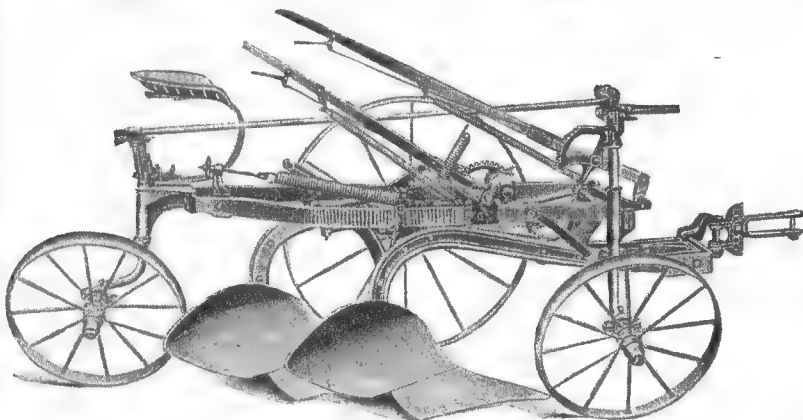
Gentlemen:—There is no fault to find with your fence. The fencing I put up 4 years ago is just as good as the day I put it up, showing no sign of rust, and giving good satisfaction. The Peerless stands the test better than any other make that I have seen. Yours truly,  
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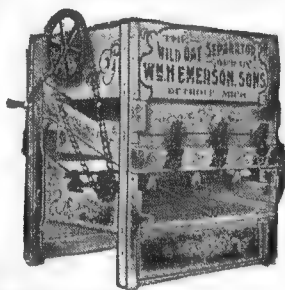
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## Co-operation in Alberta

Continued from Page 11

tho one of them possibly does not come, strictly speaking, within his line of activity.

Agricultural co-operative societies take the form of mutual organizations for the handling of the various lines of farm produce, such as butter, eggs, poultry, cured meats, hay, etc., and for the purchasing in bulk of such things as implements, binder twine, and other farm necessities, which are essentially part of the farming industry, even going so far as co-operative societies for the purchasing of live stock. Your committee believe that the organization of co-operative societies for the selling of farm produce is of the greatest importance at the present time, and the organization of such societies necessitates provision for finding a market for this produce, providing for the proper distribution of produce in the highest market available, and providing against any form of opposition which may be met with from the older established private interests. This conclusion naturally leads to the second phase of the work, namely, the establishment of co-operative stores to receive the produce of the co-operative societies.

### Standard Co-operative Stores

Dealing with the latter first, your committee wish to report that during the past year careful investigations have been carried on as to how this movement could be best established on a permanent and successful basis in the face of the obstacles, legislative and otherwise, which confront us. Your committee regret that they have not yet been able to complete their work, but we have no hesitation in saying that after looking into the system of co-operative stores, exceeding 200 in number, which have been established thru the Co-operative Organization Department of the Right Relationship League in Minnesota and the surrounding States, and also after investigating the work of the Irish Agricultural Organization Society, that the system which must ultimately be introduced in Western Canada for the successful carrying on of such stores is that of the Central Organization Department, organizing each store on standard lines, leaving the actual management of the store, largely, if not entirely, in the hands of the local shareholders, but at the same time maintaining careful supervision and direction of that management from the Central office thru a system of competent organizers or auditors, making regular visits to each branch that is organized. Just how or in what way this Central Organization Department should be established your committee have not yet been able to determine, but hope that the discussion at this convention will render material assistance in making a decision at an early date.

Turning to the other, and in our opinion, equally important side of the question, your committee believe that the same principle will have to be applied in the organization of agricultural co-operative societies for the bulking of farm produce in quantity which is essential for the proper and effective selling of that produce in the markets of the world. The establishment of an organization bureau, and indeed all co-operative work that has to be undertaken, requires capital. Past experience has impressed upon us very forcibly the advisability of relying as little as possible on the standard banks and the main problem which confronts us today in the working out of the co-operative movement is that of making the finances at our disposal cover as much ground as possible, and in order to do this, the co-operation of all the farmers' organizations already in existence should be sought so as to prevent the overlapping of their work. Your committee believe that it is very poor economy for any one organization to expend money duplicating the work of another similar organization if it is at all possible to arrange a fair, equitable system of co-operation between the two.

### Let Canadian Co-operators Unite

There are already within the Dominion of Canada a large number of co-operative organizations, stretching from the Atlantic to the Pacific, handling as a specialty a large number of the commodities to which the mind of the farmer naturally turns as his first consideration. These organizations having their respective charters, naturally differ somewhat in detail, but your committee believe that the spirit

of co-operation is there and that the management of the majority of the companies at least is sincere in their desire to work for the benefit of the members in their society. Your committee believe that there is nothing in these differences of detail which renders it impossible for these organizations to meet together on a friendly basis, but are strongly of the opinion that a closer business relationship between the various organizations would lead to the strengthening of each and would be of mutual advantage to the members of those organizations.

Your committee therefore strongly recommend that as a first step in the movement towards closer relationship between the various farmers' organizations and mutual sympathy, one with the other, that steps be taken at this convention to create a federated board, consisting of representatives from the big farmers' companies and associations of Western Canada for the purpose of developing a plan by which each organization can fill its part in the building up of a great co-operative organization which will place the produce of the farmer direct with the consumer and so reduce to a minimum the enormous spread which at present exists between the selling value to the farmer and the purchasing price to the consumer, and that steps be taken as soon as possible to make provision for the co-operative organizations of other provinces to be represented on this board.

Your committee further recommend that the board be instructed to proceed with every despatch in their investigation into this important question so as to be in a position to report definitely at the next convention, and if possible before that, thru the columns of our official organ, The Grain Growers' Guide.

### MANITOBA'S ANNUAL BUDGET

The provincial budget was presented to the Manitoba legislature on Thursday, January 29, by Hon. Hugh Armstrong, provincial treasurer. The revenue for the past year was \$5,788,069, and the expenditures \$7,931,717. The expenditures, however, included \$2,616,869 on capital account and the amount chargeable against revenue was thus \$5,314,848, leaving a surplus for the year of \$473,221. The difference between the actual receipts and expenditures of the year was made up partly by drawing upon the cash reserve, which was reduced from \$1,036,310 to \$769,970 and by the sale of \$400,000 of government 4½ per cent. stock at 99, which netted \$1,935,921. The provincial debt was thus increased by approximately \$2,000,000, and now stands at slightly over \$17,000,000. The province, however, owns the telephone system, in which \$11,000,000 is invested, and grain elevators, which are valued at \$1,000,000. The elevators returned a small surplus to the government, the rent received from The Grain Growers' Grain Company being sufficient to pay interest on the debentures and maintenance and leave a balance of \$615. The telephone system also showed an apparent surplus, receipts being \$1,814,407, while operation and maintenance amounted to \$1,338,031, and interest on debentures \$438,462, leaving a balance of \$37,914. The estimates for the current year provide for expenditures amounting to \$7,725,791.

### Direct Legislation Debate

Continued from Page 11

subject, the rule of law, and the supremacy of Parliament.

Dr. Montague concluded by moving the amendment to the resolution as follows:

"That the words after 'that,' in the first line of the resolution be left out and the following inserted in lieu thereof:

"'British political institutions are the best and freest that have yet been devised for the government of a people; that under such institutions this province enjoys, in common with all the other provinces of the Dominion of Canada, a complete system of representative responsible government, and that such, in the opinion of this House, should be maintained unimpaired.'"

### T. H. Johnson Replies

T. H. Johnson, West Winnipeg, replied next day in an able speech, setting forth the chief arguments for Direct Legislation.

"If there was a system of Direct Legislation in this province," he declared,

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*It's Good!*

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Winnipeg

"the people would soon express such a definite decision on compulsory education that it would no longer be withheld."

The reason for the small vote on the Greater Winnipeg water proposal was that there was no opposition and that everybody knew it would carry. Only a few years ago municipal authorities could hand out valuable franchises, and violations of the best interests of the people frequently took place, but today it was a pride of municipal government in this province that no council could barter away a franchise until the people had sanctioned the move.

Hon. Dr. Montague had endeavored to draw an analogy between the business of a corporation and the business of the people of this province. The relation was radically different. The speaker had never seen the decently drawn up by-laws of a company which did not provide for a special meeting of the shareholders, at which their opinions could be registered. The shareholders were even provided with the privilege of calling the meeting themselves, if the directors refused to do it. It was proposed to introduce a similar principle in the affairs of this province, giving the electors the power to instruct the government in what they want or do not want.

### Election Not a Referendum

Hon. Dr. Montague had used the threadbare argument that every general election was a Referendum, but from all the years of Canadian Parliamentary history, he had mentioned only four general elections to which he could point as Referendums. The honorable gentleman had termed as ridiculous the submitting to the people of intricate questions for their consideration. He had said that the amount of explanation would be too voluminous.

It was argued that the Referendum was un-British. It was a strong argument, if true, but in the next breath Hon. Dr. Montague had argued that Manitoba had the best kind of a Referendum. Mr. Johnson also read copious and powerful arguments in the London Times, London Spectator and other papers in support of the Referendum. Lord Lansdowne was quoted as one who could not be called un-British, yet he had made most powerful arguments for the introduction of the Referendum in British legislation. In 1911, Lord Lansdowne had said that there was room for the Referendum in the constitutional machinery and had declared it was indispensable. Right Hon. A. J. Balfour, the great British statesman, had stated that no representatives could equal the voice of the people.

### Unconstitutional Cry

The unconstitutional cry was as old as the very hills. It had been used by King John, by King Charles I. in an attempt to frustrate the demands of the people. The cry had been used against the reform bills and was now being used by opponents of Home Rule. The abolition of the veto of the Lords met the same opposition.

The constitutional arguments could be brushed aside. If the constitution is in the way of the people's liberties, the constitution must give way. The people are superior to the constitution and not its slaves.

I favor Direct Legislation because it favors real self-government. It makes perfect representative government. It makes legislators servants of the people. This legislature ought at all times to serve the people. We propose to establish and maintain the rights of the people.

Mr. Johnson then moved the following amendment:

"And that more direct participation in the making of laws by the agency of Direct Legislation is in direct accord with British principles of government."

E. L. Taylor opposed Direct Legislation mainly on the constitutional ground. He did not believe the vast body of people had the time or the ability to take part in legislation. Premier Roblin extolled the British as contrasted with the American system of government. Hart Green spoke briefly in favor of Direct Legislation.

Mr. Johnson's resolution was defeated on a straight party vote, 22-10. Mr. Norris described the Montague amendment as the ordinary government "getaway." It simply praised British institutions, and in this all the members of the House were agreed. When the vote came on the government amendment, the opposition members did not register any objection, and it was carried unanimously.

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## Whole Milk Creamery Butter

The highest score in this class was awarded to O. N. Peterson, of Rapidan, Minn., a De Laval user, as were 187 out of 200 whole milk creamery entries.

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The highest score in the gathered cream factory-made butter class was given R. O. Brye, of the Readstown Creamery Company, Readstown, Wis., this prize-winning butter being made from the cream of farm patrons all using De Laval Cream Separators.

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The highest score in this class was awarded to Mrs. D.H. Turnbull, of Monmouth, Ill., whose family has been using De Laval Cream Separators for over twenty years.

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The evidence of the superiority of De Laval cream and butter, demonstrated by the winning of all highest awards the world over for thirty years, is so overwhelming as to be indisputable and unanswerable. A De Laval catalog, to be had for the asking, will make plain the reasons for it.

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Unqualified satisfaction guaranteed, plenty of time given to satisfy yourself, and it is sold direct from our own factory to your farm with one small factory profit, so that you save from \$50 to \$300, depending on the size engine you buy. That money stays right in your own pocket and you get a better engine.

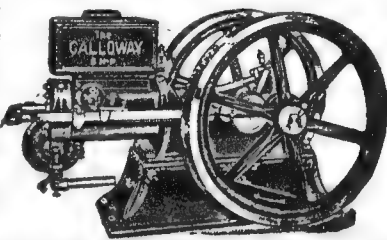
The Galloway is the most practical engine. It has built into it the engine experience of 30 years. It's the simplest, easiest understood, and therefore free from expensive stoppage for any reason.

My best proof is the fact that tens of thousands of farmers call the Galloway engine the simplest, easiest operated, and best engine they ever saw. They bought it after considering the merits of every other engine in the market, and after years of use they pin their faith to the Galloway.

You want to try a Galloway at my risk. I guarantee to ship promptly, I warrant it will arrive in good condition; I guarantee that you can operate it easily; and I promise you faithfully if in any way you are not pleased with the engine I will refund you all your money, pay the freight both ways and take the engine back to Winnipeg. Better still, I have a special proposition which I would like to make you by which you can partly or entirely pay for your engine. Write today for my new catalog.

WM. GALLOWAY, Pres.

**Wm. Galloway Co. of Canada Ltd.**  
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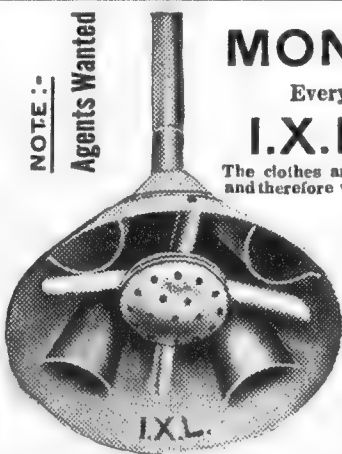


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# Sunshine

The Grain Growers' Sunshine Guild

### A PICTURE

I wish that all the sisters who love beauty and color could come with me to the Winnipeg Art Gallery to see a picture there painted by a Canadian woman, Mrs. Reed, of Toronto.

It is called Morning Sunshine, and it is just that, a dining-room flooded with sunlight. It is the real sunshine of the morning, strong, bright, glad and full of promise for a happy day.

There is nothing wonderful about the room itself except that it is delightfully homey and cosy with a beautiful many-paned window thru which this light pours in and is reflected from the polished table and the floor.

I wonder if a day could be so dark and cloudy that that picture would not brighten it with recollection of other mornings when the sun was attending strictly to business and pouring all the glory of his brightness upon a happy and receptive earth. I doubt it.

The catalog declares in rather a Paddy fashion that this picture is not for sale, but if it were the price would be three hundred dollars, and little enough it seems to me for a picture whose creator has caught the subtle difference between the sunshine of afternoon, which may convey every shade of doubt and sadness, and that of the morning, which is so happy, courageous and sure of itself.

FRANCIS MARION BEYNON.

### SOME CASES OF INJUSTICE

Dear Miss Beynon:—Enclosed find a letter to Homeloving. Will you please address and send it to her and oblige. I have been a reader of your page for some time. My husband is a grain grower and always takes The Grain Growers' Guide. I have often thought of writing before, but put it off. I am a mother of four children and my time is pretty well taken up. I am quite interested in the woman suffrage movement and must say in defence of the women of Saskatchewan that up till the present the women did not wish to be classed with the suffragettes as they were a disgrace to their sex in England. I wish it were possible to have a speaker on the suffrage question come to our town and wake the women up to their duty.

I will give you an instance of justice in our little town. Some time ago there was an old man in the town who used to drink. While under the influence of liquor he would steal certain articles which he would not remember about. He was found with the stolen goods and he got three months with hard labor.

There was another young man in this town, one of the most degraded one could find. He went into a shop run by a woman and he tried to assault her, but nothing was done about it. It was only a joke. Last week he went into a public house and pushed a girl into one of the bedrooms. Her screams brought the police. He was tried and his sentence was, "Leave the town at once and don't come back." And talk about the justice of man-made laws.

Well I think I have said enough for this time. I will close wishing you, Miss Beynon, and all the members a very happy New Year.

BIRDIE.

### SPLENDID WINTER FOR RANCHERS

Dear Miss Beynon:—Enclosed find 5 cents in stamps for which send me the pamphlet entitled "How to Teach the Truth to Children." My husband has taken The Guide for some time and I enjoy reading the Sunshine page, but have never written to the page before.

We are not living in a homestead locality and do not know the hardships that some of them have to go thru. This has been a good winter here on stock. We have over 100 head and have not fed any, only milk cows.

Is there any member of the page knows what to do for cracked teats on cows? I have tried a few things with poor results.

If there is any one that would like some patterns for girls' clothing of different kinds and ages they may have them for the asking. I hardly know of any benefit I can be to the members this time. Wishing the page every success.

FANTASSO...

### COOKING FOWL

Dear Miss Beynon:—I have taken such an interest in your page that I think I should write a letter and give a few hints, too.

When going to cook a fowl, which is very large, I steam it until nearly done, then fill with dressing and bake one hour. Fowl cooked this way is most delicious, as it is so tender. I use my wash boiler for steaming. Put a baking pan, upside down, in the boiler and the fowl in another pan on top; put a pail of water in the boiler and steam until a fork will insert easily. I have received lots of compliments on fowl that I have cooked this way. I am inclosing fifteen cents, for which, please send me the little booklets, "How to Teach the Truth to Children," and "The Most Wonderful Story in the World."

I have two little girls and I find plenty to do, as I'm not very strong.

I am not going to say anything on women having the vote, only that I hope we can have it in the near future, and that my name is among the three thousand that have gone to Premier Scott.

I feel sorry for those women who have such a struggle to get any money from their husbands. I always have money, if there is any, and am never asked how I spend it, as my husband has enough faith in me that I will not spend it foolishly. I wonder if one of those hard-worked women would just say she was not going to work so hard and keep to her word, would she really have to? I think it is just the way one begins.

Could someone tell me how to take tea stains out of my tablecloth? Wishing you success in your work.

MOTHER OF TWO.

NOTE—Ten days to two weeks must be allowed for the forwarding of patterns.



A VARIETY OF GARMENTS THAT CAN EASILY BE MADE BY THE HOME DRESSMAKER

8039—Coatee with Vest, 34 to 42 bust. With Long or Three-Quarter Sleeves, with or without Peplum and Chemisette.

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7784—Four Gored Skirt, 22 to 34 waist. With High or Natural Waist Line.

7757—Six-Piece Skirt, 22 to 30 waist. With Simulated Tunic, High or Natural Waist Line.

The above patterns will be mailed to any address by the Fashion Department of this paper on receipt of ten cents for each.

Note.—Everyone sending for patterns is requested to send the number of pattern and the size. This is absolutely necessary to insure satisfactory service.

# Young Canada Club

By DIXIE PATTON

## QUEER HAPPENINGS OF CHILDHOOD

This is a brand new story contest we have entered on and everybody is invited to join, no matter whether they have taken part in one before and won a prize. What you are to write about is a queer happening of childhood—your own childhood preferred. Everybody has had some queer experience.

One little boy had been told by all the grown up folk at home that as soon as he went to school the teacher would whip him. Unfortunately the very first day of his attendance he heard her say something about whipping, and jumping to the conclusion that it was him she was after he sprang up and running to the porch snatched his hat and without waiting to put it on started off for home. The teacher went to the door of the porch and called after him, but the flying little heels only flew the faster until they carried him hot and panting up to the door of his home, a quarter of a mile away. The poor little chap could not see his way clear to sit down tamely and be whipped his very first day at school, and it took a lot of persuading to make him venture inside the door again.

Try not to think what kind of stories you have read, but write about things that really happened to yourselves. Then get your teacher or one of your parents to certify that the story is your own work and that the age is correct. Write in pen and ink and on one side of the paper only. Address your letter to Dixie Patton, Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

As always three good story books will be given as prizes for the three best stories received. And be sure that they reach The Guide office before March 1. DIXIE PATTON.

## JOCULAR JACK

As the North Wind went whispering thru the trees of the great pine woods this is the story that he told them:

Once upon a time the North Wind started on his travels, leaving his son Jack Frost at home in his palace at the North Pole, where he was busily employed mixing his paints for the autumn tints.

Now Jack Frost was a mischievous fellow and soon got tired of his quiet occupation, so journeyed forth to find some excitement to fill in his spare time.

He had not gone far from home when he espied a tired Bruin enjoying his afternoon siesta in the shade of a tall iceberg.

"Ha! Ha!" thought Jack Frost. "Here's a chance for some fun." So he summoned the help of his beautiful sister, the Snow Queen, and to her he unfolded his plan. Then while she gently and quietly shook out the soft downy flakes, Jack Frost cemented them with his icy breath and soon Bruin was a prisoner.

Late that night the North Wind came home and thinking it a pity to disturb his two children at that hour he again sallied forth to find himself a resting place.

He soon espied the huge snow drift. Thought he to himself, "I wonder what those children have been up to," and off he went to see. As he approached he heard from within the white mass the angry roars of the imprisoned bear.

"Why, Bruin, what's the matter," called the North Wind.

"Oh, Mr. North Wind, please burst open my prison and let me out, and I will be ever grateful," said the bear.

"Alright," laughed the North Wind. "I suppose this is the work of those two youngsters," and with a mighty gust he blew out the side of the drift and freed the bear, then he demanded his reward.

"Well," said Bruin, "I know a fairy who weaves the most beautiful colors; I will ask her to weave you a scarf and I will bring it to-morrow."

True to his word next day Bruin arrived with the scarf and when the North Wind does not wear it he hangs it up in the sky and when we see it we call it the northern lights or the aurora borealis.

OLIVE K. G. YOUNG,

Seal, Alberta. 12 years.

It is a great pity that your story did not come in time for the contest as it would have been very likely to win a prize, but I would advise you to write for the new contest.

DIXIE PATTON.

## BRUINS' CLUB

One day all the bears met together and decided to have a club. It was to be called "Bruins' Club." They decided to have it under the fir tree on Friday afternoon from three o'clock till five.

When Friday afternoon came all the bears were there. First they decided to have Brownie for secretary, Krag for president and Johnnie for vice-president.

They sang hymns and songs and marched around the fir tree. Before five o'clock came they decided to have the next meeting the Friday after the next Friday at the same time as their last meeting. Their club kept increasing at every meeting.

INA E. HILSTROM, Estevan, Sask.

## LOUISE AND THE DRAGON

Louise was a beautiful princess who lived with her father, whose palace was at the foot of a mountain. Louise was betrothed to a knight, named Rupert.

One night, as Louise walked in her garden, a dragon swiftly came and carried her off.

When they could not find her, Rupert and her father were greatly distressed. That night Rupert dreamed that he saw his beloved Louise in a cave in the mountain, so, in the morning, remembering his dream, Rupert thought he would go to the cave. He carried a small bit of food and a spear.

In the evening he came to the very place he had seen in his visions. Rupert dodged among the rocks till he was close it, the mouth of the cave, then, looking on he saw that the dragon had gone out and so he went in. He took his love in his arms, but just as he got to the mouth of the cave, the monster met

him. Rupert fought for a time, but the dragon drove him away.

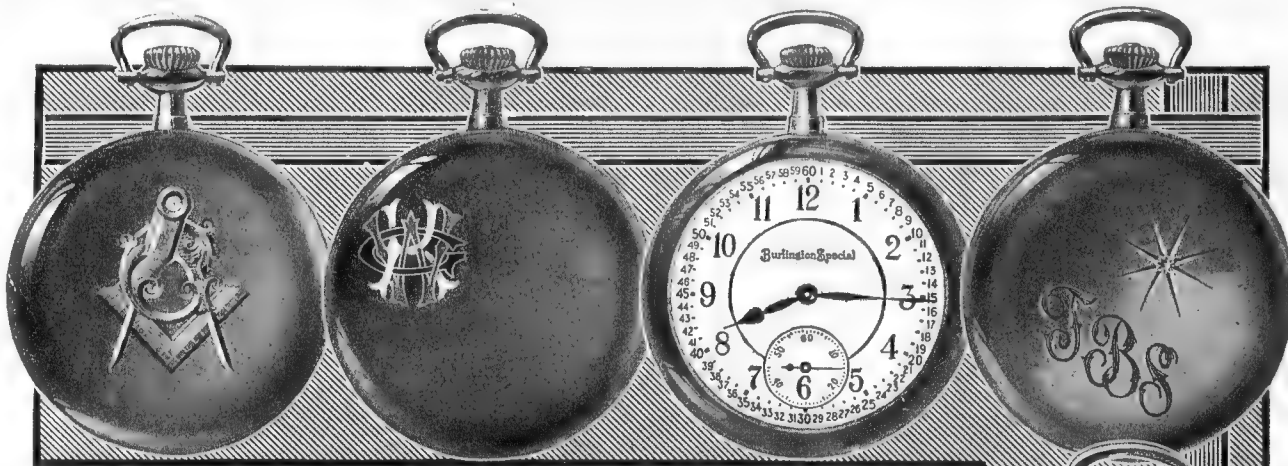
The knight stayed near the cave till early next morning, then he went again and, looking in, saw the dragon was sound asleep. Slipping in, Rupert took Louise in his arms and fled. He had not gone far when the monster awoke, and, knowing where Louise had gone, flew up till he could see them. Flying swiftly, he soon overtook the lovers. Rupert turned and fought the monster, but being very hungry and tired he soon became exhausted. When he fell, the dragon thought him dead, and carried the unfortunate lady back to his desolate cave.

Rupert lay in the same place all night until day dawned. Going back to the cave and hearing the monster snoring, he went in, took his spear and stabbed it.

Then he happily took Louise back to her castle and there married her.

JERMA ROSS.

Clumber, Sask., age 12.



## Just Out! Superb New Ideas In Watch Cases!

The latest products of the craft. Exquisitely beautiful. Your own initials handsomely engraved on this superb gold strata case. Your choice of *Inlay Enamel Monograms, Block and Ribbon Monograms, Diamond Set, Lodge, French Art, Dragon Designs*. Open face or hunting cases, ladies' or gentlemen's 19 and 16 sizes. A watch to suit every taste. And—DIRECT—at the rock-bottom price.

*The masterpiece of watch manufacture—19 jewels—adjusted to the second—adjusted to positions—adjusted to temperatures—adjusted to isochronism.*

## Special A Remarkable Special Offer

For reasons explained in our letter to you (special trade reasons) you can now get *direct* the Superb Burlington Watch at the rock-bottom price—the same price that **even the wholesale jeweler must pay**—and in order to encourage everybody to secure this watch at once, purchasers may pay this rock-bottom price *direct* from us either for cash or \$2.50 a month on this great special offer! We send the watch on approval, *prepaid*.

**Sent—No Money Down—Prepaid.** Remember, the highest grade watch *direct* (for special reasons, now) at the same price that even the wholesale jeweler must pay! You risk absolutely nothing—you pay nothing—not one cent—unless you want this *exceptional* offer after seeing and thoroughly inspecting the watch.

## Send Coupon for Our New Book on Watches

Learn the inside facts about watch prices and the many superior points of the Burlington over double-priced products. Also illustrations of all the newest up-to-date ideas in exquisite watches, and our letter to you sending the rock-bottom price *direct*. Just send the coupon, or a letter, or a postal.

**Burlington Watch Company**  
Dept. 7712 287 Carlton St., WINNIPEG, MAN.

## Exquisite New Designs

in watch cases. Are winning favor everywhere. And wherever the great Burlington Special has been introduced it is noted for its wonderful time keeping qualities. Ask any railroad man what he thinks of the Burlington Special. Ranchmen, engineers and men in all walks of life whose duties require them to put a watch to the hardest test prefer the Burlington because they know they can depend upon it.

## In the U. S. Navy

Every fighting vessel has the Burlington Watch aboard. The S. S. Connecticut alone has over 200 Burlingtons aboard; the Battleship Georgia has 150 Burlingtons; the new dreadnought Wyoming already has over 100 Watches. Many other battleships, such as the New Hampshire, North Carolina, Minnesota, have over 100 Burlingtons aboard.

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## U.F.A. Resolutions

### C.P.R. Irrigation Dispute

At the opening of the convention on Friday morning the fight of the settlers in the irrigation block east of Calgary against the C.P.R. was brought before the delegates by W. D. Trego, of Gleichen. Mr. Trego reminded the delegates of the circumstances and asked that the U.F.A. give the settlers its moral support. On the motion of Mr. Comber, Red Deer, seconded by Mr. Glambeck, of Cluny, it was resolved:

"That this convention go on record as giving its moral support to the combined irrigation committee in their fight with the natural resources branch of the C.P.R. over the district east of Calgary, known as the Western section of the irrigation block, and we instruct our directors to give them their support and that the directors go into the matter carefully and see in what practical way they can assist the people on this block to get their rights."

### Misleading Crop Reports

The question of misleading crop reports was given some attention, the matter being raised by resolutions from Buffalo Bird and Gleichen Unions. These resolutions both declared that the crop reports published in the press thruout the West were entirely misleading and often caused prices to be depressed and called for the establishment of a system of crop reports by the local unions thru the Central office of the U.F.A.

J. C. Drury said he did not consider it was fair to characterize all the crop

reports published in the press as misleading and suggested that a change be made in the wording. The matter was referred back to the resolutions committee.

Another resolution gathered by Balfour Union advocated the repeal of the law compelling threshermen to make a return to the provincial government. Both these resolutions were referred back to the resolutions committee, who later recommended the passing of a resolution in the following terms:

### Grain Growers' Crop Report

"Resolved that in the interests of the farmers of Western Canada, and of the country generally, it is desirable that the board of directors of this Association should take the necessary steps to work out an adequate system of securing crop reports thru the medium of the local unions of the Association and that the Grain Growers Association of Saskatchewan and Manitoba be requested to assist in this matter and thereby secure a uniform crop report system on behalf of the grain producers of Western Canada."

### Threshermen's Returns

The committee recommended that the resolution of Balfour Union be not adopted as they believed it would be a retrograde movement, it being necessary for the general advancement of the province that reliable information relating to crops shall be forthcoming. Both these resolutions were adopted without further discussion.

### Edmonton for 1915

Invitations for the 1915 convention were received from Medicine Hat, Calgary

and Edmonton. A vote was taken and Edmonton secured the convention by a large majority.

### Hardships of Pre-emption Settlers

A startling story of the hardships suffered by many of the settlers in the pre-emption district in Southern Alberta was told on Friday afternoon. Several resolutions had been given notice of from which a consolidated resolution was submitted as follows:

"Whereas the homesteaders located in those districts who own pre-emptions find it impossible under present conditions to meet the annual payments of interest and principal on same; and whereas owing to lack of transportation facilities we have to pay a much higher cost for the necessities of life and all other materials, due to the cost of hauling same; be it therefore resolved that the U.F.A. urge the Dominion Government, thru the minister of the interior, to give this matter serious attention and devise means to relieve the severe hardships suffered by settlers, either by reducing or abolishing the payments in cash and the interest charged, or by allowing extra duties to be performed in lieu thereof."

### No Crop for Four Years

V. L. Lloyd moved this resolution and said it was absolutely impossible for the vast majority of the homesteaders to meet their payments on pre-emptions. They had had practically no crop since they settled in the country four years ago, and had not only spent all the money they had taken with them, but had had to sell some of their stock and had now gone to the extent of their credit with the banks and storekeepers. Most of those who had proved upon their homesteads

had borrowed or mortgaged to pay off their other debts. A. L. Hoer seconded and said that unless relief was given the people in the pre-emption area would have to leave. J. Y. Clark said one reason why the men in the pre-emption area could not grow good crops was because of the noxious weeds that blew over from the abandoned farms on the irrigation block alongside. The pre-emption area was a semi-arid country and the settlers had had to contend with drought and frost. They had done their best and many of them spent a great deal of their time working away from home to try and even earn food for their families. He asked the assistance of the delegates living in other parts of the province in petitioning the government for relief. The resolution was carried unanimously.

### Real Direct Legislation Wanted

The Direct Legislation Act passed by the Alberta Legislature came in for severe criticism in a report presented by W. S. Henry, of Bow Island, who had been appointed by the executive to recommend amendments to the act. Mr. Henry, who stated that he had consulted with Rev. P. S. Parrott, of Namoos, and John Z. White, of Chicago, said a study of the present law showed that it contained numerous provisions that were not reassuring, or in other words, the act did not give to the people the power they wished to exercise in the matter of Direct Legislation. A number of amendments were proposed to make the act similar to that in force in Oregon. It was proposed to extend the scope of the bill so that bills calling for the expenditure of money might be initiated, to reduce the number of signatures required for the initiative from 20 per cent. to 10 per cent. and to do away with the provision requiring the petitions to come from 85 per cent. of the constituencies. A provision for the recall was also recommended and other changes were proposed for the improvement of the act. Mr. Henry said he had reason to believe that the bill would be made more workable and he proposed that the matter be referred to the executive to deal with. The recommendation was unanimously concurred in.

### Grain Growers' Grain Co. Misrepresented

Among the resolutions passed was one asking The Grain Growers' Grain Company in view of the misrepresentations which were being spread abroad as to its character, to distribute literature showing the objects and principles of the company, the benefits it was conferring upon the farmers and how it was impossible for the company to become a trust or monopoly.

### Cannot Become a Trust

T. A. Crerar, president of The Grain Growers' Grain Company, was present and said he would be glad to issue and distribute literature such as was suggested by the resolution. He had learned since coming to the convention that there had been a good deal of misrepresentation of The Grain Growers' Grain Company by certain interests which were opposed to the company. There need be no fear, he added, that a satisfactory explanation could be given to show that The Grain Growers' Grain Company could in no way become a trust or monopoly. It was only necessary to quote a few clauses from the charter of the company which was contained in a special act passed by the Dominion Parliament in 1911. By that act it was provided that no one but a farmer, a farmer's wife, son or daughter could be a shareholder, that no person could hold more than forty shares of the par value of twenty-five dollars and that whether a man had one share or forty he had only one vote in the councils of the company. Under those circumstances if any one could show him how the company could become a trust or monopoly he would like to hear their argument. Mr. Crerar also spoke on the question of the distribution of profits in proportion to patronage and said it was the policy of the company to do this whenever possible, but in the matter of grain they could not at present see that it would be practical.

### Pork Packing Question

Half a dozen different resolutions were brought before the convention dealing with the pork packing question. From Killarney came the proposal that the Alberta Farmers' Co-operative Elevator company be asked to take up the shipping of hogs and livestock. Minburn Union had a resolution in favor of a

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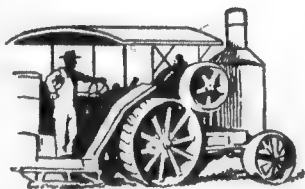
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Farmers' Co-operative Pork Packing plant and proposed that the convention approve a legislative committee to draw up a bill to present to the next session of the provincial legislature. Balfour Union was for a government plant, on the lines offered a few years ago. Sexton Creek Union advocated the U. F. A. forming itself into a company to establish a pork packing plant and cold storage in Lethbridge. With so many resolutions before it at once, the convention was somewhat at sea for a while, the chief fact brought out by a general discussion being that something should be done. Mr. Fream was asked to express an opinion and said he thought the wisest course would be for the convention to instruct the executive to go thoroughly into the matter and prepare a comprehensive scheme and endeavor to secure the co-operation of the government in putting it into force.

W. F. Stevens, Livestock Commissioner of the province, was asked to speak and said the first thing was to get all there was out of the local market. As long as consumption exceeded production prices would be fairly good. When production exceeded consumption, however, outside market for the surplus had to be secured. That condition was very nearly reached during the present winter, and if it had not been for the opening of the market to the South, he had no doubt that the farmers of Alberta would have been forced to sell their hogs at five cents a pound live weight. In some districts at a district from a market, buyers had certainly taken advantage of the farmers and had used various subterfuges to induce them to accept very low prices.

At Red Deer, a co-operative company, managed by Mr. Carswell, had been very successfully marketing the hogs raised in the district and had been securing from a quarter to a half-cent a pound better prices than at other points in the same vicinity. An improvement could be secured along that line, but he did not believe that the livestock industry would ever be placed on a satisfactory basis until stockyards were established which were entirely independent of any railway company or packing company, and with public abattoirs in connection. When, thru increased production or the closing of the American market, it became necessary to export pork to Europe, a packing plant would be necessary and the best scheme he knew of was that proposed four years ago. That system was identical with the Danish system, except in one particular. The difference was that in this scheme the government was to supply the money to establish the plant, whereas in Denmark, the farmers mortgaged their farms and raised the money themselves. The proposal was, that if the farmers would give a reasonable guarantee that they would provide at least fifty thousand hogs a year and would elect officers and directors to undertake the establishment and management of the plant, the government would furnish the money. Eventually it was decided to embody all the resolutions in one and refer the matter to the executive with the intention that the convention was in favor of the establishment of one fair-sized plant.

## Our Ottawa Letter

Continued from Page 3

to wheat milling in this country, and they have got a great monopoly. They are well linked up together and are in a position, by reason of a monopoly and the association of the railways, to keep down the price. Thus in two ways the Canadian farmer will benefit by putting wheat on the free list. They will by the competition of the American railways and they will benefit by the fact that the millers will have to come up to the scratch and give them more for their Canadian wheat if they want to grind it in their mills."

"That," said Dr. Neeley, "to use an ordinary expression, is the case in a nutshell. If we accept the olive branch held out in the form of the Wilson tariff, we shall find that there will result a great advantage to the millers of Canada in that they will be given free entry into a large market, not only for the flour that they manufacture, but for the by-products of the wheat which they have to sell."

### Government Neglected Farmers

Space will not permit the giving of a complete summary of all the arguments

advanced by the member for Humboldt. As already stated, however, the speech covered the whole ground pretty thoroughly. In closing he said: "The particular fault I have to find with the government at the present moment is this—instead of calling a special session of this Parliament when the Wilson-Underwood tariff came into effect, the first week of October last, they continued their peregrinations over the four quarters of the globe and left our Western Canadian farmers to sell their crops in a restricted market, which meant a loss to them of millions and millions of dollars. Instead of calling Parliament, the time was extended for another couple of months and the farmers received practically no benefit. It is not too late, however, to get this result, so far as future crops are concerned. The situation that existed this year will exist more markedly year after year, as time goes on. In view of all the facts and the desire of the grain growers for the market across the line, I must express my regret that the government has not seen fit to take any notice of this situation in the speech from the Throne and that they did not call a special session of Parliament to deal with the question."

Dr. Neeley's motion was as follows: "The House regrets that in the gracious speech with which Your Royal Highness has met Parliament, the said speech gives no indication of any intention on the part of your advisors to take any steps to secure free access to the markets of the United States for the wheat and wheat products of Canada, by removing the duty on wheat and wheat products coming into Canada from the United States."

### Molloy Represents Farmers

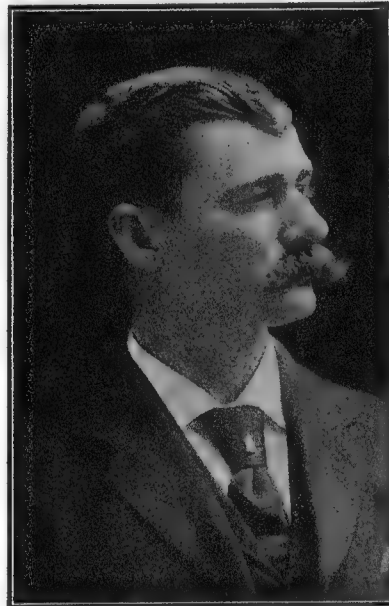
Probably the plainest bit of talk indulged in during the debate came from Dr. Molloy, of Provencher, who said: "My reason for voting for free wheat is that the farmers as a body demand it, and as I represent a farming community, it is my duty to vote with the people I represent. The position of the government is entirely different. They are afraid to grant free wheat, and they are afraid to oppose it, but they must do one or the other. If they turn to the right they will get punched; if they turn to the left they will get punched, but they cannot get away from it. The talk about this not being the proper time and this not being the proper way to do it will not be accepted by the ordinary farmers like myself." A little later on, touching on the question of mixed farming, he said: "I know dozens, yes, hundreds of farmers in Provencher, and Lisgar, and Macdonald who would gladly go into mixed farming if they had the money. It is all very well to tell people what they ought to do, but I notice that the advice is generally given by those who toast their shins at coal fires paid for by the government."

### Cruise Shows Real Needs

Robert Cruise, of Dauphin, was just about as plain spoken.

"Another question that members on the government side talked a great deal about," he said, "is the education of the farmers. I do not know how that appeals to other farmers, but I know how it appeals to me. I have been a practical farmer in Manitoba for twenty years and I do not need any education to enable me to raise more beef and more pork, and more wheat than I do. Give me the market and I will raise the goods. The honorable gentlemen are on the wrong track; they are trying to educate the wrong people. It is not the farmers who need to be educated, but the manufacturers. Educate the millers and manufacturers so that they will be able to compete with their rivals on the other side of the line. I am quite satisfied that the farmers would be quite willing to have the Minister of Agriculture appropriate money to educate the manufacturers to be men; to get off the farmer's back and to compete with the American manufacturers."

Speeches in support of the amendment were made by Hon. Frank Oliver, Hon. William Buchanan, Dr. Warnock, Thomas MacNutt, James Douglas and George McCraney. Dr. Michael Clarke had previously advocated free wheat when he spoke on the Laurier amendment. J. J. Turfitt, W. E. Knowles and William Martin, of Regina, were absent for the debate. W. H. White, of Victoria, Alberta, and Dr. Cash, of Yorkton, did not speak, but with the other opposition



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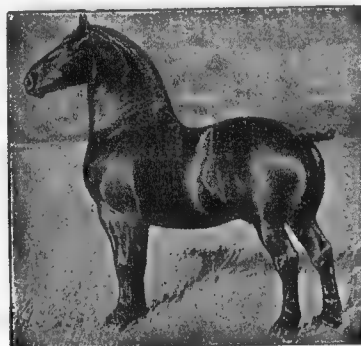
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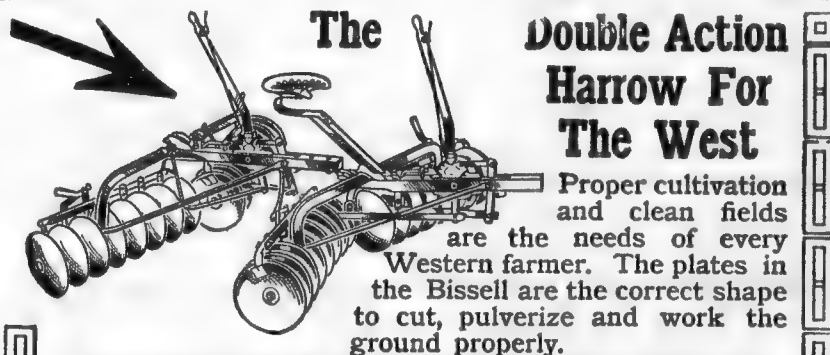
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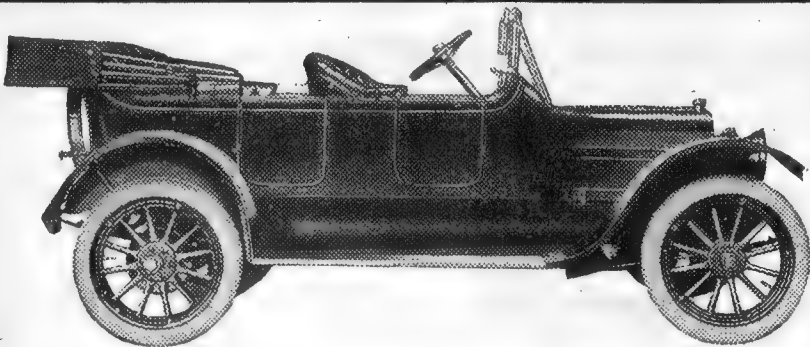
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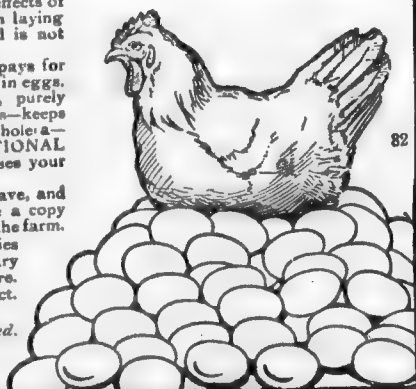
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members present voted for free wheat. The government supporters present in the House when the division was taken and who voted against the proposal were R. B. Bennett, Calgary; James McKay, Prince Albert; Dr. Schaffner, Souris; W. H. Sharpe, Lisgar; Alex. Morrison, Macdonald; George Bradbury, Selkirk; Hon. Arthur Meighen, Portage la Prairie, and Hon. Robert Rogers. Those paired were J. A. M. Aikens, Brandon; who was paired with Mr. Turriff; R. Cruise, of Dauphin, who was paired with Mr. Munson, an Eastern member, and J. Champagne, Battleford, who was paired with Carriek, of Port Arthur.

### WILL FIGHT TO BANISH BAR

At a great mass meeting held in Grace Church, Winnipeg, on Sunday afternoon, the movement to banish the barrooms and the drinking clubs of Manitoba was inaugurated. The movement has the support of all the Christian churches of the province, the Salvation Army, the Provincial Union of Christian Endeavor, the Provincial Sunday School association, the Royal Templars, the Good Templars, the Provincial W.C.T.U., the Trades and Labor congress, the Grain Growers' association and the Scandinavian Anti Saloon league.

The meeting was held under the auspices of the Social Service Council, with which the above organizations are affiliated. Among the speakers were: R. C. Henderson, president of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association; Rev. Dr. C. W. Gordon; Rev. J. L. Gordon; Rev. G. B. Wilson, Ph.D.; Rev. J. E. Hughson; W. W. Buchanan and W. J. Bartlett, of the Trades and Labor Council.

It was announced that the Social Service Council would take an active part in the forthcoming provincial elections and would endeavor to secure the election of men pledged to banish the bar, and close up drinking and gambling clubs and haunts of vice.

### TENDER-HEARTED

"Why does Miss Screecher close her eyes when she sings?"  
"Perhaps she has a tender heart."  
"I don't quite understand it."  
"Maybe she can't bear to see how we suffer."



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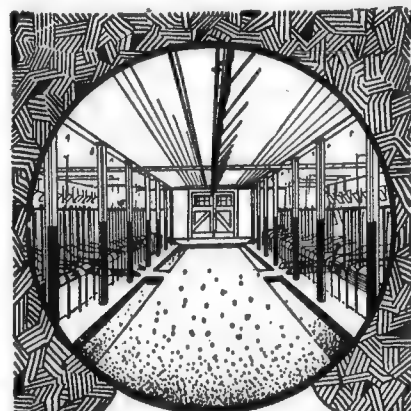
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# The Farmers' Market

## WINNIPEG MARKET LETTER

(Office of The Grain Growers' Grain Company Limited, January 31, 1914)

Wheat—Since our last review of the situation generally, a decidedly easier tone has entered the world's markets and while the decline has been 1 to 1 cent, considering the news at hand, operators are surprised that prices did not decline more. At the outset foreigners refused to follow the advance set by America and Russia quickly took advantage by offering her wheats at very attractive prices, Australia and Argentina following this example with heavy offerings. This instituted a feeling of bearishness generally and as the week advanced, a further decline resulted by reason of pressure in Buenos Ayres, cheaper American offers and larger world's shipments this week. With Continental markets easier and foreigners showing little inclination to bid for new arrivals, helped encourage profit taking. Export bids reported out of line here and at the seaboard nearly all week. European visible is now a trifle over eighty-one millions, as compared with seventy-seven and a half millions a year ago. The "on passage" increased 384,000 bushels, as now stands 33,804,000 bushels. Today we have reports of a heavy snowfall over practically the entire United States wheat belt east of the river, which effectually protects it for the time being. There has been a certain amount of uneasiness in some quarters due to the small snow covering over the winter wheat belt and occasional cold waves. However, with a good blanket of snow over the centre of the belt, and the plant in splendid condition for this time of the year, it has temporarily removed a prominent bullish possibility. In the Southern part there was little snow, but the danger of winter killing there was slight. The acreage sown was unusually large and the condition is said never to have been better at this season. The U.S. farmers are at present marketing their soft winter wheats, of which the supply is said to be large. The demand for spring wheat in that country is good and the farm reserves small, so that in summing up the situation it would appear as if the spring wheat situation is bullish in comparison with the winter wheat.

Canadian wheat is not to be admitted to the United States free of duty, the measure having been defeated at Ottawa, the vote standing 57 to 102. This means that Canada will not remove the duty on wheat and as a consequence the duty of 10 cents a bushel will stand. This was construed by the American operators as a bullish factor. Late news regarding the exportable surplus of Argentina says it will hardly be over forty-seven million bushels. It is further said that the wheat was lowered in quality by the rains and that it was not sought by importing countries as a consequence. On the whole, news generally this past week has been of a conflicting character and the market was kept in an uncertain trend in consequence. The demand in this market is fair, but business is very limited on account of the small offerings. The weather in the North-West has been colder and snowfalls have been frequent, which might tend to hinder the movement of grain from country shipping points. Receipts still continue light, but should increase considerably later on.

Oats—Oats generally have ruled quietly steady. This market displayed little activity this week, both the demand and offerings being moderate on the whole. In regard to future supplies it is now highly probable that we shall see much larger shipments. Argentina has started moving her new crop and weekly clearances are gradually increasing. According to advices from the continent, the quality of Argentine oats this season is worse than last year's. Broomhall advises that Russian offers are unchanged and while late Canadian offers are lower, the comparative high prices at which the latter article is held at makes business very difficult. There is still a fair export trade passing in German oats of good quality stocks of which are getting rather scarce. In France supplies of foreign oats are liberal, so that the scarcity of native sorts is hardly felt. Stocks in the United States and Canada are still heavy. No. 2 C.W.'s closed today at 33½ cents, with May selling 34½ higher.

Barley—Market was steady during the past week, with some days more active than others, but practically without appreciable change in value. Foreigners advise that as yet they are unable to work Canadian barley owing to continued cheap Russian and Roumanian offers. The general position in Russia shows no change—that is to say—there are still large quantities of this grain at interior railway stations and growers are believed to be holding an unusually large part of their crops. The consumptive demand abroad generally keeps good and, with the colder weather now prevailing in Eastern Europe, encourages expectations of larger consumptive demand. There is no feature in our market and so far nothing that might be used to advocate higher prices. Supplies at home and abroad are large and the demand not sufficient to advance values. No. 3 C.W. in the market closed today at 41½ cents, with No. 4 selling for 1½ cents less.

Flax—Flax has been rather weak lately. It recovered a little, however, May closing today \$1.32½, and spot 1 N.W. 81 28½. There has been some long lines of flax sold this last few days that had a depressing effect on values. The hedging sales do not amount to anything and receipts are running very light. Duluth reports that oil buyers do not seem to be in evidence and consequently the crushers are buying very sparingly. The opinion is steadily gaining ground that the statistical situation warrants a higher range of values. It is hardly expected that North America will be in the position to contribute much more seed to Europe, and Russia and India are not likely to figure largely as shippers for the next few weeks, so that Argentina may be considered to have the market under its control.

### WINNIPEG FUTURES

Wheat—	May	Jan.	July
Jan. 27.....	91½	80½	92½
Jan. 28.....	91½	80½	93
Jan. 29.....	90½	80½	92½
Jan. 30.....	90½	80	92
Jan. 31.....	90½	80	92
Feb. 1.....	91		92½
Oats—			
Jan. 27.....	36½	33½	37½
Jan. 28.....	36½	33½	37½
Jan. 29.....	36½	33½	37½
Jan. 30.....	36½	33½	37½
Jan. 31.....	36½	33½	37½
Feb. 1.....	36½		37½
Flax—			
Jan. 27.....	133½	127½	135½
Jan. 28.....	133½	127½	135½
Jan. 29.....	131½	125½	133½
Jan. 30.....	131½	125½	133½
Jan. 31.....	132½	126½	134½
Feb. 1.....	132½		135½

### MINNEAPOLIS CASH SALES

(Sample Market, January 31)	
No. 1 hard wheat, 1 car, sample	\$0.84½
No. 1 hard wheat, 1 car, dockage	.92½
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car, transit	.90½
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	.86
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car, sample	.84½
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	.83
No. 3 wheat, 1 car	.85½
No. 3 wheat, 1 car	.83
Rejected wheat, 1 car, smutty	.84
Rejected wheat, 1 car	.79
No grade wheat, 1 car	.78
No grade wheat, 1 car	.77
No. 1 durum wheat, 5 cars	.87½
No. 4 white oats, 3 cars	.35½
No. 3 oats, part car, choice	.36
No. 3 oats, 1 car	.34
No. 3 white oats, 1 car	.36½
No. 3 oats, 1 car	.34½
No. 3 white oats, 1 car	.35
No. 4 white oats, 1 car, l.o.b.	.36

### Cash Prices Fort William and Port Arthur from January 27 to February 2 inclusive

Date	WHEAT					OATS					BARLEY					FLAX				
	1*	2*	3*	4	5	6	Feed	2CW	3CW	Ev+Fd	1Fd	22Fd	No.3	No.4	Rej.	Feed	1NW	2CW	3CW	Rej.
Jan. 27	86½	84½	82½	77	70½	65½	60½	33½	32	32½	31	31	41½	40½	..	..	127	124	..	..
Jan. 28	86½	84½	82½	77½	70½	65½	60½	33½	33	32½	31	31	41	40½	..	..	127½	124½	..	..
Jan. 29	86½	84½	82½	77½	70½	65½	60½	33½	33	32½	31	31	41	40½	..	..	125½	122½	..	..
Jan. 30	85½	84½	82½	77	70½	65½	60½	33½	33	32½	31	31	41	40½	..	..	125½	122½	..	..
Jan. 31	85½	85½	82½	77	70½	65½	60½	34½	32	32½	31	31	41	40½	39	39	126½	122½	..	..
Feb. 1	86½	84½	82½	77½	71	66	61	33½	32½	32½	31	31½	41	40½	39	39	127	124	110	..

### THE MARKETS AT A GLANCE

### CORRECTED TO MONDAY, FEBRUARY 2

Winnipeg Grain	MON.	WEEK AGO	YEAR AGO	Winnipeg Live Stock	MON-DAY	WEEK AGO	YEAR AGO	Country Produce	MON-DAY	WEEK AGO	YEAR AGO
<b>Cash Wheat</b>				<b>Cattle</b>				<b>Butter (per lb.)</b>			
No. 1 Nor.	86½	84½	83	Extra choice steers	\$ c. \$ c.	\$ c. \$ c.	\$ c. \$ c.	Fancy dairy	23c	23c	29c
No. 2 Nor.	84½	82½	80½	Best butcher steers and	7.00-7.50	7.00-7.50	6.50-7.00	No. 1 dairy	19c-20c	19c-20c	25c
No. 3 Nor.	82½	80½	77½	heifers	6.50-7.00	6.50-7.00	5.50-6.50	Good round lots	16c-17c	16c-17c	22c
No. 4	76½	74½	72½	Fair to good butcher	6.00-6.50	6.00-6.50	5.00-5.60	<b>Eggs (per doz.)</b>			
No. 5	70½	67½	67	steers and heifers	6.00-6.50	6.00-6.50	5.00-5.60	Candled	28c-30c	30c	21c
No. 6	65½	63½	62	Best fat cows	6.00-6.25	6.00-6.25	5.00-5.60	Strictly new laid	33c	35c	27c
Feed	60½	60½	58	Medium cows	5.50-5.75	5.50-5.75	4.50-5.00	<b>Potatoes</b>			
<b>Cash Oats</b>				Common cows	4.00-4.50	4.00-4.50	3.50-4.00	In sacks, per bushel	75c	75c-90c	35c
No. 2 C.W.	33½	33½	32½	Best bulls	5.00-5.50	5.00-5.50	4.50-5.00	<b>Dressed Poultry</b>			
<b>Cash Barley</b>				Com'n and medium bulls	4.25-5.75	4.25-5.75	3.50-4.00	Chickens	13c-15c	13c-15c	15c
No. 3	41½	41½	47½	Choice veal calves	6.50-7.50	6.00-7.50	6.00-7.00	Fowl	10c-12c	10c-12c	14c
<b>Cash Flax</b>				Heavy calves	6.50-6.00	5.50-6.00	5.50-6.00	Ducks	13c-15c	13c-15c	16c
No. 1 N.W.	127½	127½	113½	Best milkers and spring-	\$55-\$70	\$80-\$70	\$80-\$75	Geese	12c-14c	12c-14c	16c
<b>Wheat Futures</b>				ers (each)	\$35-\$45	\$35-\$45	\$40-\$50	Turkey	17c-18c	17c-18c	20c
December	86½	84½	83	Com'n milkers and spring				<b>Milk and Cream</b>			
May	91	91	87½	ers (each)				Sweet cream (per lb.			
July	92½	92½	88½	<b>Hogs</b>				butterfat)	34c	34c	37c
<b>Oat Futures</b>				Choice hogs	\$8.00	\$9.00	\$8.00	Cream for butter-mak-			
December	33½	33½	32½	Heavy sows	\$6.00-6.25	\$6.25	6.00-7.00	ing purposes (per lb.			
May	36½	36½	36	Stags	\$4.00	\$4.25	\$5.00-6.00	butter fat)	29c	29c	32c
July	38	38	36½	<b>Sheep and Lambs</b>				Sweet milk (per 100 lbs.)	\$2.10	\$2.10	\$2.10
<b>Flax Futures</b>				Choice lambs	7.00-7.50	7.00-7.50	6.50-7.00	<b>Hay (per ton)</b>			
December	127½	127½	113½	Best killing sheep	5.00-5.50	5.00-5.50	5.00-5.50	No. 1 Red Top	\$10-\$11	\$10-\$11	\$12
May	134½	133½	119½					No. 1 Upland	\$9-\$10	\$9-\$10	\$9-\$11
July	156½	156½	119½					No. 1 Timothy	\$14	\$14	\$18-\$19

### WINNIPEG AND U.S. PRICES

Closing prices on the principal western markets on Saturday, January 31, were:		
Cash Grain	Winnipeg	Minneapolis
1 Nor. wheat	\$0.83½	\$0.90
2 Nor. wheat	.84½	.87
3 Nor. wheat	.82½	.84½
3 White oats	.32	.36½
Barley	40½-41½	45-45
Flax, No. 1	1.20½	1.50½
Futures—		
May wheat	.90½	.88½
July wheat	.92	.90½
Winnipeg Chicago		
Beef Cattle, top	\$7.50	\$9.50
Hogs, top	8.00	8.60
Sheep, yearlings	5.50	6.90

cutters, \$4.00 to \$4.50; bulls, \$4.30 to \$6.25; veal calves, \$4.50 to \$9.25. Market steady. Veal calves steady. Stockers and Feeders—Feeding steers, 900 to 1,050 lbs., \$5.75 to \$7.15; stock steers, 500 to 900 lbs., \$4.30 to \$6.60. Market steady. Hogs—Prices range from \$8.15 to \$8.37½. Market 10 cents higher.

## Winnipeg Live Stock

### Stockyard Receipts

During the past week the Union stockyard receipts amounted to 454 cattle and 4,632 hogs. The C.P.R. yards received 326 cattle and 2,623 hogs. For the previous week the receipts at both yards were 1,107 cattle, 18 calves and 1,618 hogs. For the corresponding week last year the total receipts were 641 cattle, 3,359 hogs and 19 sheep.

**Cattle**  
Supplies fell away down last week both in cattle and in hogs, especially the latter. Cattle have been coming in only moderate numbers for some weeks, but this last week saw fewer come forward than usual. The real choice cattle have held steady at \$7.00 to \$7.50, with an exceptionally fine beef animal a shade higher. The other grades, however, were lower, from 25 to 40 cents being taken off the poorer class. Both Toronto and Montreal markets are lower. Dealers do not expect any further reduction, as the receipts keep so light. Stockers and feeders are selling steady, best feeding steers commanding up to 6 cents. Milkers and springers unchanged and still druggy. Best veals \$6.50 to \$7.60.

**Hog**  
The hog market maintained a steady level at the 25 cent reduction noted last week, and all the choice hogs sold at the Union yards this week at 8 cents, fed and watered. At the C.P.R. yards, where about one-third of the supply was marketed, the ruling price was \$8.25 off cars. There was a falling off of over 4,000 hogs in the week's receipts. Unless Eastern markets decline, there should not be any further lowering of price.

**Sheep and Lambs**  
Again there have been hardly any sheep and lambs on sale. Quotations remain the same as have ruled for the past month.

## Country Produce

Note.—Quotations are f.o.b. Winnipeg, except those for cream, which are f.o.b. point of shipment.  
**Butter**  
Dairy butter is unchanged from last week, fancy dairy being 23 cents, No. 1 dairy 18-20 cents, and good round lots 16-17 cents. Most local dealers have a big quantity on hand, and other city markets are in much the same position. New Zealand butter is making its importance felt in preventing butter from going higher, since it can be laid down in Winnipeg for about 31 cents.

**Eggs**  
Fairly good supplies of new laid eggs are being received, but the big dealers cannot get enough from Manitoba to keep up with the city demands and are importing a large quantity from Minnesota, and farther South. New laid are being bought for 33 cents and candled eggs, of which there are very few, for 28-30 cents.

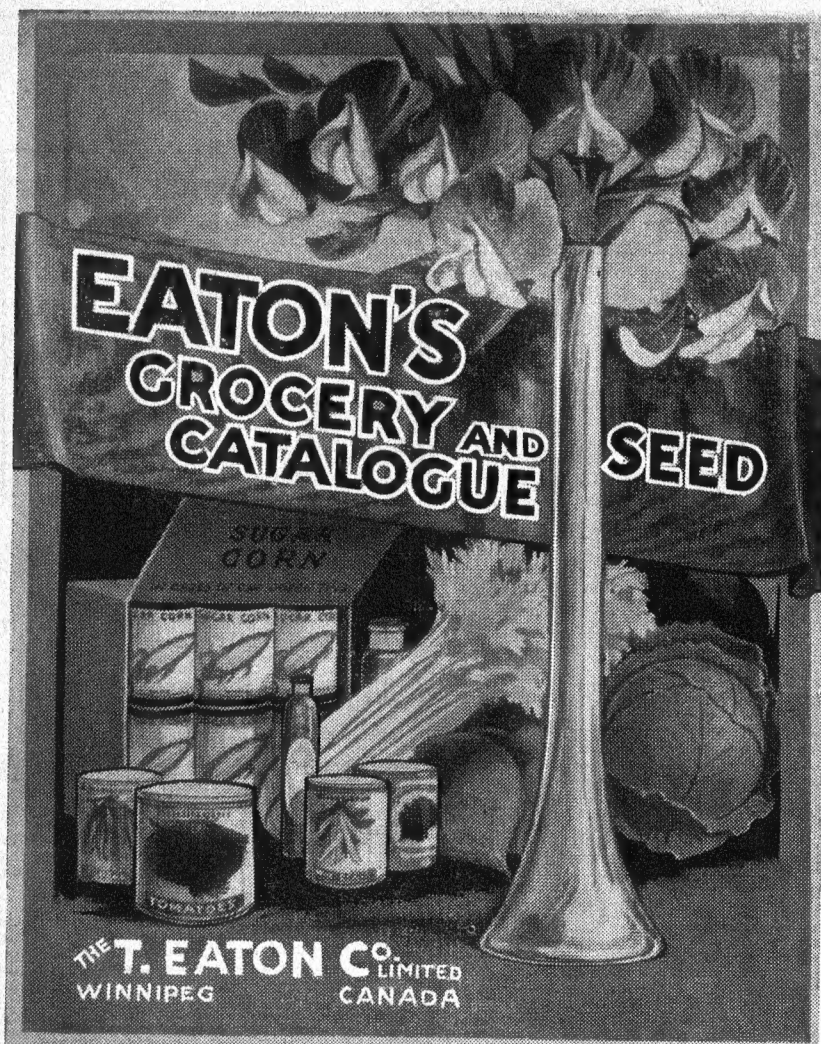
**Potatoes**  
There is a good seasonable demand for potatoes these days. Prices to the farmers are around 75 cents a bushel.

**Milk and Cream**  
No change in the creamery prices to the country for butter-fat or milk. Supplies of milk from the district surrounding Winnipeg are coming in freely, but the deliveries of sweet and butter-making cream has eased off lately. If the present snow storms are general, many of the roads will no doubt be more or less blocked and shipments will, in consequence, be curtailed. Creamery men expect present prices to hold good thru the present month, or with very little change.

**Dressed Poultry**  
The lag end of the poultry season finds a few odd lots straggling in to the Winnipeg market. Prices are the same as for some weeks past, ranging from 10 to 12 cents for fowl to 17-18 cents for turkey.  
**Dressed Meats**  
Dressed pork at 10 cents and lamb at 15 cents is available from the Manitoba farms, but there is a scarcity of choice beef, veal and mutton locally. Prices on these are 12½ cents for beef and mutton, and 13 cents for veal.

**Hay**  
Hay remains at previous quotations. Deliveries are not so heavy lately and the local demand is good.

**Hides, Wool, Tallow**  
Hides—Cured hides, 11½ to 12 cents per lb., delivered in Winnipeg; frozen green hides, 10½ to 11 cents; western brand hides, 10½ and 11 cents; sheepskins and lambskins, 25 to 50 cents each.  
Tallow—No. 1 tallow is worth 5 to 5½ cents lb.; No. 2, 4 to 4½ cents, delivered to the trade.  
Wool—Manitoba wool is bringing 10½ cents to 11½ cents per lb. for coarse; 11½ cents to 12½ cents for medium.  
Saneca Root—43 to 40 cents per pound.



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